

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN; OCTOBER 10, 1918

VOLUME XLV, NO. 20

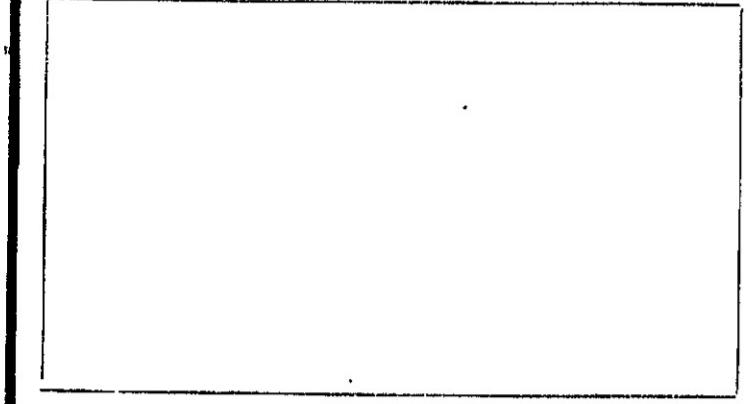
LADIES FEDERATION TO MEET

Next Saturday, Oct. 12th the Federation will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Rogers Mett at 2:30. A fine musical program has been arranged for the afternoon by John Roberts, Mrs. Frank Nauk, Mrs. Edgar Kellogg and Marvin Atwood. There will also be talks by Drs. Watson and Mortenson.

A. L. Chambers who has been confined to his home since Monday with the grippe is improving.

FAIR WARNING

This space is reserved for the publication after October 19, 1918, (closing day of the Fourth Liberty Loan) of the names of those who refuse to purchase their share of Liberty Bonds.



This list is published so that OUR BOYS OVER THERE may see who are against them OVER HERE.

The names will also be filed with the Wood County Historical Committee for the boys when they come home.

This applies to farmers as well as business men and especially to farmers who are buying \$50 bonds when they should buy \$500 bonds.

WOOD COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.
CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Surgeon
DR. W. E. LEAPER
Obstetrician, Physician of Women
Health and Laundry

DR. J. J. ROBB
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Diseases

DR. W. H. BARTRAN
Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines

R. WHITE
X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

SUGARLESS COOKING DISPLAYS

Mrs. Mary Carroll, home demonstration agent, will show foods prepared with corn syrup, maple syrup and honey as sugar conservers, at Johnson & Hill's store Friday afternoon, Oct. 11 from 2 to 5:30.

A. L. Chambers who has been confined to his home since Monday with the grippe is improving.

WHISKEY KILLS CLARK CO. BOY

Marsfield Herald—John Wettsted of this city, was summoned to appear at Withee last week to give evidence in a case in which the authorities of Clark county are deeply interested and in which the death of a 16 year old boy is concerned. Mr. Wettsted is a travelling salesman and makes his territory by automobile. Two weeks ago, while traveling in the vicinity of Withee, about seven o'clock in the evening, he found the prostitute form of a boy lying in the dark. He was so intoxicated he could not talk. His clothing was wet and covered with mud, a pitiful sight. Mr. Wettsted picked him up and carried him to the side of the road and going to the owner of the place of his find. The man promised to look after the boy, but it seems he did not, and let him remain on the roadway all night. The night was cold and a drizzling rain was falling. The next morning about seven o'clock, the farmer went in search of the boy, but his errand of mercy was too late; he had passed away during the night. A quarrel of whisky, from which about two birds were missing, preceded the boy's last fight. No good will when the Clark county authorities get through with the case, some will wish they had been more careful to whom they sold liquor. The dead boy's parents are farmers residing near Withee.

ALEX GIANDKOWSKI DEAD

It is reported that Capt. R. A. Pierce, who has been at the head of Company K since its organization in this city, has hundred in his resignation, and it is expected that it will be accepted within a short time. Capt. Pierce has put in a great deal of time on the company since its organization and took great pride in having the boys well trained. Willard Heschel, who has had considerable military experience in the regular army, and has held the position of first Lieutenant in the company, will be elevated to the captaincy, and Frank Abel as first Lieutenant, and it is probably that when they had been more careful to whom they sold liquor. The dead boy's parents are farmers residing near Withee.

DEATH OF JOHN COATS

John Coats, one of the soldier boys from this city who was located at Camp Grant, died on Sunday from pneumonia following an attack of Spanish influenza. Deceased had made his home in this city but a short time before going to camp on the 23rd of July, being a brother of Robert Coats of the Grand Rapids Biscuit Co. Mr. Coats left for the camp immediately upon receiving the news of his brother's death, holding his intention to take the remains to their old home at Marinette for burial.

Frank Miller, manager of the general store at Randolph, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Miller and wife recently returned from an auto trip to Beaver Dam, their old home, where they had attended the Dodge County fair, which was unusually good this year. Mr. Miller reports that the attendance at the fair, one day was 57,000 people, much in the excess of anything they had ever experienced before.

MRS. FRANKLIN CALLED

Mrs. Mae Franklin, who has been matron at Riverview hospital for some time past, has received a call for nurse, and expects to leave on Monday for Camp Custer where she will take up her duties. Mrs. Franklin put in her application some time ago.

Jack Bessey Stock Co. next week opening play "To the Right."

E. C. WITTING ELECTED ASSISTANT CASHIER

At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Wood County National Bank, held October 8th, Mr. E. C. Witting was elected an Assistant Cashier of that institution.

Mr. Witting has been connected with the bank for several years, and is a well deserved promotion.

The officers of the bank are now:

F. J. Wood, president; L. M. Alexander, vice president; Guy O. Babcock, cashier; W. G. Fisher, assistant cashier; and E. C. Witting, assistant cashier.

CAPT. PIERCE RESIGNS

It is reported that Capt. R. A. Pierce, who has been at the head of Company K since its organization in this city, has hundred in his resignation, and it is expected that it will be accepted within a short time. Capt. Pierce has put in a great deal of time on the company since its organization and took great pride in having the boys well trained. Willard Heschel, who has had considerable military experience in the regular army, and has held the position of first Lieutenant in the company, will be elevated to the captaincy, and Frank Abel as first Lieutenant, and it is probably that when they had been more careful to whom they sold liquor. The dead boy's parents are farmers residing near Withee.

DEATH OF JOHN COATS

John Coats, one of the soldier boys from this city who was located at Camp Grant, died on Sunday from pneumonia following an attack of Spanish influenza. Deceased had made his home in this city but a short time before going to camp on the 23rd of July, being a brother of Robert Coats of the Grand Rapids Biscuit Co. Mr. Coats left for the camp immediately upon receiving the news of his brother's death, holding his intention to take the remains to their old home at Marinette for burial.

Frank Miller, manager of the general store at Randolph, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Miller and wife recently returned from an auto trip to Beaver Dam, their old home, where they had attended the Dodge County fair, which was unusually good this year. Mr. Miller reports that the attendance at the fair, one day was 57,000 people, much in the excess of anything they had ever experienced before.

MRS. FRANKLIN CALLED

Mrs. Mae Franklin, who has been matron at Riverview hospital for some time past, has received a call for nurse, and expects to leave on Monday for Camp Custer where she will take up her duties. Mrs. Franklin put in her application some time ago.

Jack Bessey Stock Co. next week opening play "To the Right."

RULES REGARDING RETAIL DEALERS

The following rulings of the Federal Food Administration are of interest to retail dealers and bakers and must be complied with.

"All retail dealers in foods must mark every article shown in the price list of the county food administrator, which they display for sale in plain figures large enough so that the figures can be read by the customer standing at the counter, so that the customer will know the price of such articles of food before the same is taken from the shelf, show case or other container. Where there are a number of articles of food of the same kind, price and brand displayed together on a shelf in a grocery store, one price-card is sufficient for the entire display.

Food in containers can be marked by a card on the outside of the container.

In case of meat markets which have glass display cases, it is permissible to mark the price on the glass case opposite the tray containing the meats with writing or some other manner so that the price shall be plain at a glance.

"Where articles are sold from the bulk, the price taken should clearly show what unit the price is for in case of potatoes, '\$1 per bushel,' 'eggs, 5¢ per dozen,' 'sugar 1¢ per pound.'

BREAD PRICES

In cases where the wholesale price to the retailer of a pound loaf of bread is eight cents or less, the regular price to the consumer, on a cash and carry basis, must not exceed nine cents per loaf, and on a credit-delivery basis must not exceed fifteen cents per loaf.

Where the wholesale price to the retailer of a one and one-half pound loaf of bread is twelve cents or less, the retail price, to the consumer, on a cash and carry basis must not exceed fourteen cents per loaf, and on a credit-delivery basis should not exceed fifteen cents per loaf.

Investigate the wholesale prices of bread in your counties and communities and fix retail price at once on the basis set out above.

MAGNUS SWENSON

Food Administrator for Wisconsin.

A. H. MELVIN, Executive Secretary.

I received the foregoing bulletin and all bakers and dealers must comply therewith.

E. C. PORS

County Federal Food Administrator, Marshfield, Wisconsin.

REFUSES DIETZ SHOW

A LICENSE AT PITTSVILLE

Pittsville Record—Mayor Ebbe refused the Dietz moving picture show a license to show in the city last Thursday evening after the outfit has driven here overnight from Appleton.

The reasons given by the mayor and members of the city council for a refusal of a license are that this show borders too much on the Krueger case at Withee to be allowed to show in Wisconsin just now and that the advertising was wholly irresponsible.

Clarence Dietz, with the show as its manager got a permit to show just outside the city limits east of the city where he had a tent full of people.

DEATH OF MIKE GARLIE

Mike Garlie, a resident of Merrill, well known in this city where he formerly lived, died at Merrill on Thursday of last week after illness of some length. Mr. Garlie was a brother of the late John Garlie of this city, and for the past eight years has been a member of the police force at Merrill. Mr. Garlie was a lumberman in his younger days and operated in many places in the northern part of the state. While he left this immediate part of the country many years ago, he has visited with friends and relatives here on numerous occasions.

DEATH OF ELLSWORTH MILLIS

Word was received here this morning to the effect that Ellsworth Millis of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Ellis, died in Chicago this morning after being sick a week or more with influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and son had been out with the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus during the past summer, the show closing in Chicago, this past week, and while in the latter city the boy was taken sick.

The remains are expected here tomorrow morning. No arrangements for the funeral have been made at this writing.

POTATO CROP LIGHT

Summing up all the reports of the potato crop in this section the indications are that the crop is pretty generally light, and in many cases people have hardly got their seed back. Some report that they have first class stock, large and well formed, but pretty generally there were very few in a hill. In some of the gardens about town where the tubers were planted early and they were stunted by the blight, the potatoes are very small and hardly worth harvesting.

ROUNDING THEM UP

Sessions of the committee of the Council of Defense have been held at the city hall during the past week for the purpose of hearing the argument of those of our citizens who were under the impression that they had been assessed to highly in their allotments. There were a number of cases each day and evening, but most of them decided to take what bonds had been assigned them when they heard the other side of the case.

RECEPTION FOR TEACHERS

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. A. L. Fontaine on Saturday afternoon for the public school teachers of Grand Rapids, the affair being under the supervision of the board of directors of the Federation.

There was a large attendance and a very pleasant time was had by all concerned.

CAR OWNERS

Try Powering saves gasoline, gives more power, removes your carbon, less spark plugs to clean, etc.

Write to T. W. Arpin, Sweet Carriage Works, Baker St., east side.

NO MORE GAS ON SUNDAY

At a meeting held last week by the garage men of this city it was decided not to sell any more gasoline or supplies after six o'clock Saturday evening and all day Sunday.

WANTED

Good farm mare, weight about 1200 pounds. Inquire John-son & Hill Co.

WANTED

Competent girl for general housework; good wages, no washing. Miss. E. P. Arpin.

WANTED

Girl or middle aged woman for housekeeper. Good wages for the right party. Address K. Tribune office, Grand Rapids, Wis.

STRANGER

From the pasture of Wm. Station in Rudolph, two red and white bulls, coming two years old.

Anybody knowing of their whereabouts about noisy Harry T. Rivers and receive a liberal reward.

HOUSE TO RENT

No. 879 Fourth Ave. N. west side, rent \$10 per month. Water and electric lights paid by tenant. F. MacKinnon.

FOR SALE

Good farm mare, weight about 1200 pounds. Inquire John-son & Hill Co.

WANTED

10 girls, Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.

FOR SALE

Shropshire ram, J. I. Cheathill, R. D. 2, city.

Special This Season

Big Feature Vaudeville Acts

EVERY NIGHT

LADIES FREE FIRST NIGHT

SHOW IS AS GOOD AS IN FORMER YEARS

KRUGERS ARE SUED

Nellisville Times—Mrs. Caroline Krueger and son, Frank, are now in jail in this city awaiting trial on the charge of murder.

They were brought down from Eau Claire last Monday they were given a preliminary hearing, but which was postponed until later, as Frank has not recovered sufficiently from his wounds to appear in court. They will be tried at the fall term of court.

In addition to being tried for murder, Mrs. Krueger and her son will be made defendants in heavy damage suit which involve practically all the property accumulated by the husband of Harry Jensen, who was killed by the Kruegers, is suing for \$10,000 damages and H. M. Root, special administrator for the estate of Harry Jensen is suing for \$10,000. C. R. Shirlane and W. Schenck are attorneys for Mrs. Jensen and C. R. Sturdevant for Mr. Root.

Both the Kruegers and the Root family are from Green Bay.

Both the Kruegers and the Root family are from Green Bay.

Both the Kruegers and the Root family are from Green Bay.

Both the Kruegers and the Root family are from Green Bay.

Both the Kruegers and the Root family are from Green Bay.

Both the Kruegers and the Root family are from Green Bay.

Both the Kruegers and the Root family are from Green Bay.

Both the Kruegers and the Root family are from Green Bay.

Both the Kruegers and the Root family are from Green Bay.

Both the Kruegers and the Root family are from Green Bay.

Both the Kruegers and the Root family are from Green Bay.

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

DRUM & SUTOR, Publishers

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 10, 1918

VOLUME XLV, NO. 20

LADIES FEDERATION TO MEET

Next Saturday, Oct. 12th the Federation will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Rogers Mott at 2:30 p.m. A fine musical program has been arranged for the afternoon by John E. Hall, Mrs. Frank Nauwka, Mrs. Edgar Kilgore and Miss N. Atwood. There will also be talks by Drs. Watera and Mortenson.

SUGARLESS COOKING DISPLAYS

Mrs. Mary Carroll, home demonstration agent, will show foods prepared with corn syrup, maple syrup and honey as sugar substitutes, at Johnson & Hill's store, Friday afternoon, Oct. 11 from 2 to 5:30.

WHISKEY KILLS CLARK CO. BOY

Marsfield Herald—John Wittig of this city was sentenced to appear at Withee last week to give evidence in a case in which the authorities of Clark county are deeply interested in which the death of a 16 year old boy is concerned. Mr. Wittig has been connected with the bank for several years, and this is a well deserved promotion.

E. C. WITTIG ELECTED ASSISTANT CASHIER

At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Wood County National Bank, held October 8th, Mr. E. C. Wittig was elected an Assistant Cashier of that institution.

KRUGERS ARE SUED

Neillsville Times—Mrs. Caroline Krueger and son Frank are in jail in the city awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They were brought down from Eau Claire last week by Sheriff Hewett, having been turned over to Clark county for trial. Monday they were given a preliminary hearing, but which was postponed until later, but which was postposed again, and then again, and finally was tried at the fall term of court.

SHOW IS AS GOOD AS IN FORMER YEARS

The display of grains and vegetables held at the Johnson & Hill's store last week is fully up to anything that has been held in former years, and possibly there are some times that exceed those of the past few years.

Everybody to school. The government wants it. Not a single boy or girl under 21 years of age should go through next year without some schooling. You may attend this school for eight months or for one week. Come as long as you can. Parents should plan for it.

Needed at home? Yes, but needed more with more education. Come to school.

We will find places to board or work for board.

School opens Oct. 15, at County Normal building, Grand Rapids.

A RAISE IN RATES

The Wood County Telephone Company has applied for a raise in rates in the rental price of telephones, and it is expected that the raise asked for will be granted. The raise amounts to 50 cents per month for all telephones except on party lines, where the raise amounts to only 25 cents per month. The change is found necessary mostly on account of the increased cost of labor, which makes it more expensive to operate the plant. While materials have also increased to an enormous extent, very little building is being done, so that the increase of it does not make so much difference.

SCHOOL BOYS WANT WORK

People of the city who would like a County Agricultural school boy to work for board, room or both should call up telephone No. 226 or call personally at the Wood County Normal school building and give the nature of the work to be required of the student. Boys will be available for labor before and after school hours, also on Saturdays. If you have rooms to rent to one or more boys let us know. The Agricultural school opens Tuesday, Oct. 15th.

GOT A WOLF

While out duck hunting on Sunday west of the city, Ticheser and a companion, were tracking a deer when they came upon a wolf. By keeping quiet until the wolf had entered a clump of bushes and then shooting up on him he managed to get close enough so that the animal was killed with a load of fine shot. As the bounty amounts to \$20, and the pelt is worth considerable at the present day's hunt, it was quite a profitable day's hunt.

ANNUAL TEACHERS MEETING

The annual teachers meeting of the Central Wisconsin Teachers Association will be held at Wausau Friday and Saturday, October 11 and 12. Prof. M. H. Jackson of this city is president of the association and among those who will be on the program are Prof. W. W. Clark, principal of the Wood County agricultural school and Prof. E. G. Doudna, superintendent of our public schools.

FOUND A LIBERTY BOND

Ben Hansen picked up a pocket book on Monday morning that contained a \$50 Liberty bond. As the pocketbook had a card in it with the owner's name on it, the property was soon restored to the man who owned it. Hansen said it is poor policy to leave your bonds lying about on the sidewalk, as it might happen that they would not fall into honest hands every time.

FINE FOR ASSAULT

Frank Rock, of the town of Grand Rapids was fined \$6 and costs by Justice Pomaville on Friday, amounting in all to \$14.61, the complaining witness being Henry Horbeck.

NOTICE!

Owing to the continued advance in prices of shoes, and also Government Regulations, we are forced to conduct our business on a **Strictly Cash Basis**, Beginning Nov. 1st. We shall conduct our business according to Government Regulations.

SMITH & LUZENSKI

DALY'S THEATRE Oct. 14
7 Nights, Commencing

JACK BESSEY CO.

"ALWAYS GOOD"

Management of Jack Emerson

"THE STANDARD STOCK"
of the Middle West

PRESENTING—The Best Plays to the Best People at Popular Prices.

MY PLAYS THIS SEASON:

"The Unmarried Wife" "The Straight Road"
"The Baby Vampire" "The Extravagant Eve"
"Why Marry?" "The Duel of Hearts"
"Keep to the Right"

Special This Season—Big Feature Vaudeville Acts

EVERY NIGHT—

LADIES FREE FIRST NIGHT

RULES REGARDING RETAIL DEALERS

The following rulings of the Federal Food Administration are of interest to retail dealers and bakers and must be complied with.

"All retail dealers in foods must mark every article shown in the fair price list of the county food administrator which is displayed for sale, in plain figures large enough so that the figures can be read by the customer standing at the counter, so that the customer will know the price of such articles of food before the same is taken from the shelf, show case or other container. Where there are a number of articles of food of the same kind, price and brand displayed together on a shelf in a show case, one price-card is sufficient for the entire display. Food in containers can be marked by a card on the outside of the container."

"In case of meat markets which have glass display cases, it is permissible to mark the price on the glass case opposite the tray containing the meats with writing or some other manner so that the price shall be plain there can be no mistake as to what article the price refers to."

"Where articles are sold from the bulk, the price taken should clearly show what unit the price is for as in case of potatoes, '\$1 per bushel,' 'eggs, 5¢ per dozen,' 'sugar 1¢ per pound,' etc."

BREAD PRICES

In cases where the wholesale price to the retailer of a pound loaf of bread is eight cents or less, the retail price to the consumer, on a cash and carry basis must not exceed nine cents per loaf, and on a credit-delivery basis must not exceed ten cents per loaf."

Where the wholesale price to the retailer of a one and one-half pound loaf of bread is twelve cents or less, the retail price to the consumer, on a cash and carry basis must not exceed fourteen cents per loaf, and on a credit-delivery basis should not exceed fifteen cents per loaf."

Investigate the wholesale prices of bread in your counties and communities and fix a retail price at once on the basis set out above."

MAGNUS SWENSON, Food Administrator for Wisconsin.

A. H. MELVILLE, Executive Secretary.

I received the foregoing bulletin and all bakers and dealers must comply therewith.

E. C. PORS, County Federal Food Administrator, Marshfield, Wisconsin.

REFUSES DIETZ SHOW A LICENSE AT PITTSVILLE

Pittsville Record—Mayor Ebbe refused the Dietz moving picture show a license to show in the city last Thursday evening after the outfit has driven here overland from Arpin.

The reasons given by the mayor and members of the city council for a refusal of a license are that this show borders too much on the Krueger case at Withee to be allowed to show in Wisconsin just now and that the advertising was wholly irresponsible.

Clarence Dietz, with the show as its manager got a permit to show just outside the city limits east of the city where he had a tentful of people.

MRS. GEORGE HOSKINSON, one of the old and respected residents of this city, died at an early hour Friday morning after a lingering illness, cause of death being caused by a complication of ailments brought on by old age.

Decesed, whose maiden name was Caroline Sophia King, was born in Green Bay on the 14th of April, 1833, her parents being Dr. and Mrs. D. W. King of that place, they being among the early settlers of Green Bay. She grew to womanhood in Green Bay and was married there on the 14th of August, 1860, to George Elmore Hoskinson, who at one time was the publisher of the Green Bay Gazette, a paper which he founded. They made their home in Green Bay for a number of years, and when living there Mr. Hoskinson was appointed consul to Jamaica, where he resided for ten years.

About thirty years ago they came to Grand Rapids, and she since made her home here. Mr. Hoskinson having passed away about sixteen years ago.

Mrs. Hoskinson was a woman who was beloved by all who knew her, and she had many friends in this city who were truly grieved to hear of her death and who will remember her with the kindest of feelings.

She is survived by four daughters, they being Mrs. D. MacKinnon of this city, Mrs. Jacob Schubert of Lodierville, Mrs. E. P. Price of Manitowoc, and Mrs. V. D. Simons of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The funeral was held at St. John's Episcopal church in this city on Monday afternoon, the Rev. R. H. Weller of Fond du Lac and Rev. Johannes Rockström of this city, conducting the services, the remains being interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

HOW MANY HAVE YOU GOT?

The new greenbacks—the first of the nation's war time currency—is in circulation. They are the \$1 and \$5 red seal bank notes which are to be used to replace the silver certificates withdrawn from circulation as the treasury silver reserves is melted into bullion for export to the allies. The one dollar note bears a portrait of George Washington in the upper left hand corner of the face and otherwise resembles generally a federal reserve note. On the reverse side is shown in a center oval an eagle in full flight, symbolizing the nation mobilized for war. The two dollar note is similar, except that it bears a portrait of Thomas Jefferson on the front and a picture of a battleship on the back.

HOLD YOUR JOB

Today is the day of the wage earner. Hundreds of jobs are open for him. He can leave his present employer if he does not feel satisfied in every particular. If the wage earner makes good he can ask and get most any wage his conscience will permit. This condition is not likely to continue forever and the man who secures a job and sticks to it, the man who is likely to hold it when the ready market comes, is coming it will. The man who is receiving large pay checks now must realize for the day when wages are not so high or work so plentiful and it bothers every man to seek a job that will last, because the time is pretty sure to come when a job will be a job again, necessary but not always to be had.—Burley Miner.

PATRIOTIC MEETING

Sigel's patriotic celebration in honor of the discovery of America will be celebrated at Sigel Polish Hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 5, 1918, at 8 o'clock, which is the 12th anniversary. There will be a patriotic speech by Mr. W. Brazee, after which there will be a patriotic meal, supper and ball. Ladies kindly bring tickets for two. It is President Wilson's request that every city, town and countryside celebrate this occasion. So let us show our patriotism by attending one and all, young and old and at the same time help to do our bit for our boys over there. The proceeds will go to the Red Cross.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED—We will pay a straight salary of \$35.00 per week for man and woman with experience to introduce Bureka Egg Producer. Six months contract. Bureka Mfg. Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; good wages no washing. Mrs. E. P. Arpin.

WANTED—Girl or middle aged woman for housekeeper. Good wages for the right party. Address K. Tribune office, Grand Rapids, Wis.

STRAYED—From the pasture of Wm. Slattery in Rudolph, two red and white bulls, coming two years old. Anybody knowing of their whereabouts notify Harry T. Rivers and receive a liberal reward.

TRY Powerline; saves gasoline, gives more power, removes your carbon, less spark plugs to clean, one trial will convince you. Sold at the Sweet Carriage Works, Baker St. east side.

NO MORE GAS ON SUNDAY.

At a meeting held last week by the garage men of this city it was decided not to sell any more gasoline or supplies after six o'clock Saturday evening and all day Sunday.

FOR SALE—Good farm mare, weight about 1200 pounds. Inquire Johnson & Hill Co.

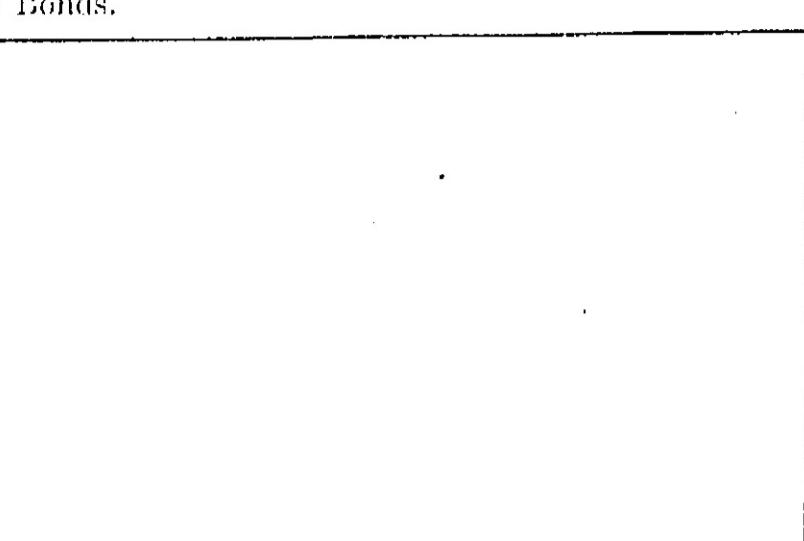
WANTED—10 girls, Roddis Lumber, Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.

FOR SALE—Shropshire ram, J. I. Cheattle, R. D. 2, city.

3¢

FAIR WARNING

This space is reserved for the publication after October 19, 1918, (closing day of the Fourth Liberty Loan) of the names of those who refuse to purchase their share of Liberty Bonds.



This list is published so that OUR BOYS OVER THERE may see who are against them OVER HERE.

The names will also be filed with the Wood County Historical Committee for the boys when they come home.

This applies to farmers as well as business men and especially to farmers who are buying \$50 bonds when they should buy \$500 bonds.

WOOD COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.
CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Surgeon

DR. W. E. LEAFER
Obstetrics, Diseases of Women
Heart and Lungs

DR. B. L. COWLES
Diseases of Children
Skin, Kidneys and Bladder

DR. W. H. BARTRAN
Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines

E. WHITE
X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

FOLLOW the FLAG to FRANCE

WITH
"PERSHING'S CRUSADERS"

First U. S. Official War Film

Taken by U. S. Signal Corps and Navy Photographers and the French General Staff.

PRESENTED BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

GEORGE CREEL, Chairman

Through Division of Films, Charles S. Hart, Director

The United States government has made it possible for the great American public to be an eye witness to the vast activities of the Army and Navy both "over here" and "over there." Through the medium of the motion picture, you are enabled to see in the making the momentous force which is to end the greatest war of the ages.

These Pictures Are For You

These official pictures will give the people of Grand Rapids their first opportunity of seeing our boys in action—our own crusaders striding in legions on to victory. You will see

Our Boys "Over Here" and "Over There" the first line trenches in France, the first batch of German prisoners caught by the Yankees—the hundreds of important and interesting details of modern warfare. You may see YOUR boy, or your neighbor's boy, or your friend, behind the lines

This advertisement is paid for and donated to the U. S. Government by the following banks:

Bank of Grand Rapids
Wood County Nat. Bank

First National Bank
Citizens National Bank

DRUM & SUTOR, Publishers

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 10, 1918

VOLUME XLV, NO. 20

LADIES FEDERATION TO MEET

Next Saturday, Oct. 12th the Federation will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Rogers Mott at 2:30. A fine musical program has been arranged for that afternoon by Mr. Robert Clegg, Frank Wick, Mrs. Edgar Kellher and Martin Atwood. There will also be talks by Drs. Waters and Mortenson.

SUGARLESS COOKING DISPLAYS

Mrs. Mary Carroll, home demonstration agent, will show food prepared with corn syrup, maple syrup and honey as sugar conservers, at Johnson & Hill's store Friday afternoon, Oct. 13 from 2 to 5:30.

A. J. Chambers who has been confined to his home since Monday with the grippe is improving.

WHISKEY KILLS CLARK CO. BOY

Marsfield Herald—John Wetstedt of this city, was summoned to appear at Withee last week to give evidence in case in which the inhabitants of Clark county are deeply interested, and in which the death of a 16 year old boy is concerned. Mr. Wetstedt is a traveling salesman and makes his territory by automobile. Two weeks ago, while traveling in the vicinity of Withee, about seven o'clock in the evening, he found the prostrate form of a boy lying in the road. He was so intoxicated he could not talk. His clothing was wet and covered with mud, a pitiful sight. Mr. Wetstedt picked him up and carried him to the side of the road and going to the rear of the place of his find. The boy had promised to look after the boy, but it seems he did not, and let him remain on the roadway all night. The night was cold and a drizzling rain was falling. The next morning about seven o'clock the boy was still in search of his boy, but his errand of search was too late; he had passed away during the night. A quart bottle of whiskey, from which about two thirds was missing was evidence of the boy's last fight. No doubt when the Clark county authorities get through with the case, they will wish that all boys were careful to whom they sold liquor. The dead boy's parents are farmers residing near Withee.

E. C. WITTIG ELECTED ASSISTANT CASHIER

At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Wood County National Bank, held October 8th, E. C. Wittig was elected an Assistant Cashier of that institution.

Mr. Wittig has been connected with the bank for several years, and is a well deserved promotion.

The officers of the bank are now as follows: President, Mr. Alexander F. Johnson; vice president, Guy O. Babcock; cashier, W. G. Fisher; assistant cashier; and E. C. Wittig, assistant cashier.

CAPT. PIERCE RESIGNS

It is reported that Capt. E. A. Pierce, who has been at the head of Company K since its organization in this city, has handed in his resignation, and it is expected that it will be accepted within a short time. The night was cold and a drizzling rain was falling. The next morning about seven o'clock the boy was still in search of his boy, but his errand of search was too late; he had passed away during the night. A quart bottle of whiskey, from which about two thirds was missing was evidence of the boy's last fight. No doubt when the Clark county authorities get through with the case, they will wish that all boys were careful to whom they sold liquor. The dead boy's parents are farmers residing near Withee.

ALEX GRANDKOWSKI DEAD

Word was received here Tuesday night by R. F. Matthews that Alex Grandkowsky, who was stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station had died of pneumonia following an attack of Spanish influenza.

Deceased had made his home in this city but a short time before going to camp on the 23d of July, being a brother of Robert Couts of the Grand Rapids Bakery Co. Mr. Couts left for the south immediately upon receiving news of his brother's death, it being his intention to take the remains to their old home at Marinette for burial.

DEATH OF JOHN COATS

John Coats, one of the soldiers from this city who was located at Camp Gray died on Sunday from pneumonia following an attack of Spanish influenza.

Deceased had made his home in this city but a short time before going to camp on the 23d of July, being a brother of Robert Couts of the Grand Rapids Bakery Co. Mr. Couts left for the south immediately upon receiving news of his brother's death, it being his intention to take the remains to their old home at Marinette for burial.

MRS. FRANKLIN CALLED

Mrs. Mae Franklin, who has been matron at Riverview hospital for some time past, has received a call for nurse, and expects to leave on Monday for Camp Custer where she will take up her duties. Mrs. Franklin put in her application some time ago.

—Jack Bessey Stock Co. next week opening play "To The Right."

FAIR WARNING

This space is reserved for the publication after October 19, 1918, (closing day of the Fourth Liberty Loan) of the names of those who refuse to purchase their share of Liberty Bonds.

RULES REGARDING RETAIL DEALERS

The following rulings of the Federal Food Administration are of interest to retail dealers and bakers and must be complied with.

"All retail dealers in foods must mark up their goods in accordance with the fair price list of the county food administrator, which they display for sale, in plain figures large enough so that the figures can be read by the customer standing at the counter, so that the customer will know the price of such articles of food before the same is taken from the shelf.

"In case of meat markets which have glass display cases, it is permissible to mark the price on the glass case opposite the tray containing the meats with writing or some other manner so that the price shall be plainly visible to the customer.

"Where articles are sold from the bulk, the price taken should clearly

show what unit the price is for, as in case of potatoes, '\$ per bushel,' eggs, '\$ per dozen,' sugar 1c per pound,' etc.

BREAD PRICES

In cases where the wholesale price of the retailer of a pound loaf of bread is eight cents or less, the retail price to the consumer, on a cash and carry basis must not exceed nine cents per loaf, and on a credit-delivery basis must not exceed ten cents per loaf.

Where the wholesale price to the retailer of a one and one-half pound loaf of bread is twelve cents or less, the retail price, to the consumer, on a cash and carry basis must not exceed fourteen cents per loaf, and on a credit-delivery basis should not exceed fifteen cents per loaf.

Investigate the wholesale prices of bread, yeast, corn meal, and communities and fix a fair price at once on the basis set out above.

MAGNUS SWENSON, Food Administrator for Wisconsin.

A. H. MELVILLE, Executive Secretary.

I received the forgoing bulletin and all bakers and dealers must comply therewith.

E. C. PORS, County Federal Food Administrator, Marshfield, Wisconsin.

REFUSES DIETZ SHOW

A LICENSE AT PITTSVILLE

Pittsville Record—Major Ebbe refused the Dietz moving picture show a license to show in the city last Thursday evening after the outfit had driven here overland from Arpin.

The reasons given by Major Ebbe and members of the city council for refusing a license are that this show borders too much on the Krueger case at Withee to be allowed to show in Wisconsin just now and that the advertising was wholly irresponsible.

Clarence Dietz, with the show as its manager got a permit to show just outside the city limits east of the city where he had a tentful of people.

KRUGERS ARE SUED

Neillsville Times—Mrs. Caroline Krueger and son, Frank, are now in jail in this city awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They were brought down from Eau Claire, having been turned over to Clark county for trial.

Mondays they were given a preliminary hearing, but which was postponed until later, as Frank has not recovered sufficiently from his wounds to appear in court. They will be tried at the fall term of court.

In addition to being tried for murder, Mrs. Krueger and her son will be made defendants in heavy damage suits which involve practically all that the family has accumulated in years of hard labor. Mrs. Lillian Jensen, wife of Harry Jensen, who

is attorney for E. A. Sturdevant, and C. R. Sturdevant, who is attorney for Mrs. Jensen and C. R. Sturdevant is suing for \$10,000 damages and H. M. Root as special administrator for the estate of Harry Jensen is suing for \$10,000. C. R. Sturdevant and O. W. Schoengarth are attorneys for Mrs. Jensen and C. R. Sturdevant is attorney for E. M. Dietz. Mrs. Root is suing for \$4,500. Through E. W. Crosby, Emil Lahm is suing for \$20,300, August Page for \$5,175, Frank White for \$5,175, and C. A. Olson for \$1,000. These damages are rendered for the plaintiffs, will be up the entire Krueger holdings.

DEATH OF MRS. HOSKINSON

Mrs. George E. Hoskinson, one of the old and respected residents of this city, died on an early morning Friday morning after a lingering illness, cause of death being caused by a complication of ailments, brought on by old age.

Decased, whose maiden name was Caroline Sophia King, was born in Green Bay on the 14th of April, 1832, her parents being Dr. and Mrs. King, who made their home among the early settlers of Green Bay. She grew to womanhood in Green Bay and was married there on the 14th of August, 1850, to George Elmore Hoskinson, who at one time was the publisher of the Green Bay Gazette, a paper which he founded. He made his home in Green Bay for many years and while living there My. Hoskinson was appointed consul to Jamaica, where they resided for ten years. About thirty years ago they came to Grand Rapids, and she has since made her home here. Mrs. Hoskinson, having passed away about sixteen years ago, Mr. Hoskinson was a woman who was beloved by all who knew her, and she had many friends in this city who were truly grieved to hear of her death and who will remember her with the kindest of feelings. She is survived by four daughters, they being Mrs. F. Mackinon of this city, Mrs. Jacob Ellsworth of Lester, Minn., Mrs. E. M. Platt of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The funeral was held at St. John's Episcopal church in this city on Monday afternoon, the Rev. R. H. Weller of Fond du Lac and Rev. Johannes Rockstroh of this city, conducting the services, the remains being interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

HOW MANY HAVE YOU GOT?

The new greenbacks—the first of the nation's war time currency—are in circulation. They are the \$1 and \$2 fedders, which are to be placed in circulation to replace the silver certificates withdrawn from circulation as the treasury silver reserve is melted into bullion for export to the allies. The one dollar note bears a portrait of George Washington in the upper left hand corner of the face and otherwise resembles generally the federal reserve notes.

The \$2 note is similar, except that the reverse side is shown in center oval an eagle in full flight, typifying the nation mobilized for war. The two dollar note is similar, except that it bears a portrait of Thomas Jefferson on the front and a picture of a battleship on the back.

HOLD YOUR JOB

Today is the day of the wage earner. Hundreds of jobs are open for him. He can leave his present employer if he does not feel satisfied in every particular. If the wage earner makes good he can ask and get most any wage his conscience will permit. His conditions are not likely to continue forever and the man who secures a job and sticks to it when the readjustment comes, is as wise as any. The men who are receiving large pay checks now must prepare for the day when wages are not so high or work so plentiful and it is better to have a smaller job than to be idle. This is true, because the time is pretty sure to come when a job will not always be had.—Hurley Miner.

PATRIOTIC MEETING

Sigel's patriotic celebration in honor of the discovery of America will be celebrated at Sigel Polish Hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 5, 1918, at 8 o'clock, which is the 12th anniversary. There will be a patriotic speech by T. W. Brazeau, after which there will be a patriotic basket supper and ball. Ladies kindly bring baskets for two. It is President Wilson's request that all go to town and countryside celebrate this occasion. So let us show our patriotism by attending one and all, young and old and at the same time help to do our bit for our boys over there. The proceeds will go to the Red Cross.

ROUNDING THEM UP

Sessions of the committees of the Council of Defense have been held at the city hall during the past week for the purpose of hearing the argument of those of our citizens who were under the impression that they had been assessed to highly in their allotments. There were a number of cases each day and evening, but in most of them the assessors took what bonds had been assigned them when they heard the other side of the case.

RECEPTION FOR TEACHERS

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. A. L. Fontaine on Saturday afternoon for the public school teachers of Grand Rapids, the affair being under the supervision of the board of directors of the Federal. There was a large attendance and a very pleasant time was had by all concerned.

CAR OWNERS

Try Powerline, saves gasoline, gives more power, removes your carbon, less spark plugs to clean one trial will convince you. Sold at the Sweet Carriage Works, Baker St. east side.

NO MORE GAS ON SUNDAY

At a meeting held last week by the storage men of the gas companies, it was decided to sell any more gasoline or supplies after six o'clock Saturday evening and all day Sunday.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED—We will pay a straight salary of \$35.00 per week for man or woman with rig to introduce Eureka Egg Producer. Six months contract. Eureka Mfg. Co. East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; good wages, no washing. Mrs. E. P. Arpin.

WANTED—Girl or middle aged woman for housekeeper. Good wages for the right party. Address K. Tribune office, Grand Rapids, Wis.

STRAYED

From the pasture of Wm. Shattery in Rudolph, two red and white bulls, coming two years old. Anybody knowing of their whereabouts notify Harry T. Rivers and receive a liberal reward.

HOUSE TO RENT

No. 879 Fourth Ave. N. West side, rent \$9.00. Water and electric lights paid by tenant. F. MacKinnon.

FOR SALE

Good farm mare, weight about 1200 pounds. Inquire Johnson & Hill Co.

WANTED—10 girls, Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.

FOR SALE—Shropshire ram, J. I. Cheattle, R. D. 2, city.

SHOW IS AS GOOD AS IN FORMER YEARS

SHOW IS AS GOOD AS

IN FORMER YEARS

—Everybody to school. The government wants it. Not a single boy or girl under 21 years of age should go through school year without some schooling. You may attend this school for eight months or for one week. Come as long as you can. Parents should plan for it.

Needed at home? Yes, but need more with more education. Come to school.

We will find places to board or work for board.

School opens Oct. 15, at County Normal building, Grand Rapids.

A RAISE IN RATES

The Wood County Telephone Company has applied for a raise in rates in the rental price of telephones.

It is proposed that the rates be raised for wire telegrams.

The raise amounts to 50 cents per month for all telephones except on party lines, where the raise amounts to only 25 cents per month.

The change is found necessary mostly on account of increased cost of labor, which is necessary to operate the plant.

Very little building is being done, so that this part of it does not make much difference.

SCHOOL BOYS WANT WORK

People of the city who would like

a County Agricultural school to work for board, room or both

should call up telephone No. 226 or

call personally at the Wood county

Normal school building and give the nature of the work to be required of the student. Boys will be available

at all times.

Later in the month the list of the prize winners will be published later in the Tribune.

GOT A WOLF

While out duck hunting on Sunday west of the city Frank McKellar saw a wolf coming along and the dog kept running quiet until the wolf had entered a clump of bushes and then sneaking up on him.

He managed to get close enough so that the animal was killed with a load of fine shot.

As the bounty amounts to \$20, and the pelts worth

considerable at the present time, it is quite a profitable day's hunt.

ANNUAL TEACHERS MEETING

The annual teachers meeting of

the Central Wisconsin Teachers Association will be held at Waupaca on

Friday and Saturday, October 11 and 12. Prof. M. H. Jackson of this

city is president of the association,

and among the speakers are Prof.

"ENEMY WILL HAVE TO PAY THE PRICE," ASSERTS PRESIDENT

Wilson Tells U. S. Aims in New York Address.

"NO COMPROMISE WITH FOE"

Executive Says Peace Is Not a Question of Coming to Terms "For We Cannot Come to Terms With Them" as "They Have Made It Impossible."

New York, Sept. 30.—President Wilson, before an immense audience in the Metropolitan opera house here Friday night, delivered the most smashing war address of his career.

In words that tingled with the spirit of America in the great struggle, the president reiterated the purposes for which the civilized world is fighting and made it plain that the only peace we can consider is the peace of victory.

The president showed his faith in the nation by devoting only a few words to the Liberty loan. He declared he knew the country would do its part.

He spoke to a wildly enthusiastic audience, which let him know his confidence would not be misplaced.

Text of Address.

The president spoke in part as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: I am not here to promote the loan, that will be done nobly and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country, and I have not the least doubt of their complete success, for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country."

"No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have."

"And it is my mission here to try to make clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation."

"We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them."

The War's Issues.

"Those issues are these:

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?"

"Shall strong nations be free to them subject to their purpose and interest?

"Shall people be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force, or by their own will and choice?"

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?"

"Shall the assertion of right be hazarded to save an alliance, or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observation of common rights?"

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of life, and they must be settled by no arrangement or compromise or attachment of interests, but definitely and once and for all with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest."

Enemy Without Honor.

"This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace. If we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with."

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise, with the governments of the central empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were party to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest."

"They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle, but force their own interests."

Impossible to Come to Terms.

"We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible."

"The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it."

Foe Must Pay the Price.

"If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the com-

ing settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it, and ready and willing also to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it may be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

"That price is impartial justice in every item of settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious.

"Without such instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows."

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after this settlement."

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought.

"The renunciation, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity."

"It would be folly to leave the guarantees to the subsequent voluntary action of the government we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Bulgaria."

Particulars of Terms.

"These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this government's interpretation of our own duty with regard to peace."

"FIRST.—The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples."

"SECOND.—No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all."

"THIRD.—There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations.

"FOURTH.—And more specifically, there can be no special, selfish, economic contribution within the league and no employment of any force of economic boycott for exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control."

"FIFTH.—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known to their entirety to the rest of the world."

"Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the positive sources in the modern world of the plums and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms."

"Sixth.—National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place.

"Thus workday people have demonstrated almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is—exactly what it is—that they are seeking in this war and what they think the items of the final settlement should be."

"They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and the divisions of power and not in terms of broad vision, justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distressed men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world."

"But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again in the hope that I may make it clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own."

"Greece drives" can be effectively utilized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible and that nothing else can.

"Germany is constantly intimating the 'serina' she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms, it wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

Impossible to Come to Terms.

"We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible."

"The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it."

Foe Must Pay the Price.

"If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the com-

a million dogs as any other way on earth."—Kansas City Star.

"Speed Up" Slogan.

Just a hint of the unexpected accuracy of the American shippers these days is afforded by the names of the papers that are being published in the various plants. These include: Speed Up, Newark Bay, N. J.; Heave Together, of Portland, Ore.; Do Your Bit, of the same city; Fare or Art, of Newburgh, N. Y.; Dry Dock Dial, of Brooklyn, and the Compass, Chester, Pa.

How It Happened.

Five villains, with gyses upon their wrists, sat in a dungeon cell. "It is strange," said we, "that you five scoundrels, after robbing the bank and maltreating all persons who sought to stay to us, should have allowed yourselves to be knocked down and hog-tied by a lone crippled equestrian with nubt but a cravate cudgel."

"Alas, sir," replied the most low-browed of the lot. "Our lack of fore-thought was our undoing. We expect

HUNS ABANDON ALL IN GREATEST RETREAT OF WAR

Germans Are in Wild Flight From Lens to the North Sea.

HUGE VICTORY IS ASSURED

Lille is Being Evacuated, Cambrai and St. Quentin Are in Flames as the Allies Hold Hindenburg Line —Retirement General.

London, Oct. 30.—Under the terrible blows of the French, English and American forces the German armies in France and Belgium have been driven into the greatest retreat in all history. The evacuation of Belgium is under

way. From Lens to the North sea German troops have turned their back to the channel ports and are marching home.

The great French city of Lille, which the Germans have held for four years, is being abandoned.

Cambrai has been left in flames and ruins to the victorious French.

General Dubois' troops have swept through St. Quentin and are pursuing the fleeing foe in the open country beyond.

The great Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin is inhabited by French, English and Americans troops.

Along the Belgian coast British warships are shelling the Germans out of Ostend and Zeebrugge, their U-boat bases. Huge tides are seen along the coast.

Halig Tells of Pursuit.

The official reports announce new British successes south of La Bassse canal.

Field Marshal Haig reports the Germans in retreat along a wide front, with British troops in close pursuit.

Another wide retreat has been forced upon the enemy north of Reims. Between the Vesle and the Aisne the Germans have been driven back to the line of the Aisne-Marne canal. Desperate fighting is in progress.

The fighting on the northern end of the flanking front is fraught with the greatest possibilities.

Despite increased resistance on the part of the Germans, the allied enveloping movement against Lille, Roubaix and Turcoing was greatly accelerated.

Disputes revealed that General De Goutte, without a French army, has joined King Albert's men and the British Second army in the big drive. General De Goutte recently commanded the left wing of General Maingot's French Tenth army, along the River Aisne.

The French and Belgians made appreciable progress toward Hoogstraten and Roulers. The British captured Ledeghem on the Ravers-Meulen road, and further south crossed the Lys between Wervicq and Comines.

The Germans are fighting with desperation and the knowledge that a further advance by the allies of five miles will make Ostend untenable and jeopardize the entire coastal flank.

Armertieres Doomed.

Armertieres seems doomed. The British today took LeBisbet, a hamlet just north of the city.

The Ostend railroad passing through Roulers and Thourout to Courtrai is under bombardment over its entire length, and this valuable line of communication has been rendered useless to the enemy.

The Americans captured more than thirty machine guns by snatching up where they could get the range of the operators and then sniping them with rifle fire. Some of the best shots in the army were employed in this man hunt. In this spectacular manner the boys cleared more than two miles of forest and are still progressing.

The Germans depend largely on the deadly machine guns, so the boys, with the aid of skill and caution they learned in former conflicts, are sacrificing speed to conservation of lives. They are making a splendid job at a minimum of losses.

One picturesque encounter occurred in the Argonne forest—an enormous stretch of heavy timber land similar to the Adirondacks. The Germans had honeycombed it with nests and decided to take a heavy toll.

The operation was slow and dangerous, but it was possible between sparses of fire for our men to dart behind trees or other objects large enough to protect them.

The Americans captured more than thirty machine guns by snatching up where they could get the range of the operators and then sniping them with rifle fire. Some of the best shots in the army were employed in this man hunt. In this spectacular manner the boys cleared more than two miles of forest and are still progressing.

The fact that the Minnesota was able to reach port without assistance was accepted as indicating that the mine struck the ship near the bow and that it was not badly damaged.

The Minnesota is of the pre-dreadnaught type, built at Newport News, Va., in 1905. It is 10,000 tons displacement, 450 feet long, and in normal times carries a complement of 985 officers and men. Its armament consists of four 13-inch, eight 8-inch and a number of smaller rifles.

Five BOYS KILLED IN WRECK

Young Munitions Workers Are Victims of Smashup Near Hammond, Ind.

Hammond, Ind., Oct. 1.—Five boys riding on top of a box car were killed and a sixth sustained a sprained ankle when six cars of a fast northbound freight train went into the ditch at the crossing of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern railroad and the Lincoln highway, 10 miles south of Hammond. The dead:

Robert Colgrove, fifteen years old, Albert D. Archow, seventeen years old.

Edward Smith, nineteen years old, Roy C. Rhodes, sixteen years old, Adolph Weymehler, sixteen years old.

The youths, all residents of Hammond, were employed in munition plants.

HOW AUSTRIA VIEWS PACT

Vienna Dispatch Says, "A Quarter of Million Austro-Hungarians Arrived in Sofia Too Late."

London, Oct. 2.—That Austria-Hungary looks on the signing of the armistice between the allies and Bulgaria as a calamity is indicated in the following dispatch received from Vienna:

"A quarter of a million Austro-Hungarians arrived in Sofia too late."

AUSTRIA FLYERS RAID VENICE

Avalona Also Attacked by Austrian Airplanes—Some Loss of Life Reported.

Rome, Oct. 8.—Aerial attacks on Venetian and Avalona were reported by the admiral. Two women and children were injured at Venice. No material damage was done. In the attack on Avalona there was some loss of life, especially among the Austrian soldiers in prison camps.

Break in Munition Sheds.

New York, Oct. 2.—Responding to the stock exchange to the news of Bulgaria's unconditional surrender and the further allies' victories, on the western front, certain of the munition stocks broke violently.

The fighting extended further east, where the Germans had flooded the Regio north of Chiarleranges. Here the French troops, advancing with a series of centers of resistance, a very hard struggle took place, ending in the occupation of the most important positions by General Gouraud's men who at the same time took a great amount of booty.

The fighting extended further east, where the Germans had flooded the Regio north of Chiarleranges. Here the French troops, advancing with a series of centers of resistance, a very hard struggle took place, ending in the occupation of the most important positions by General Gouraud's men who at the same time took a great amount of booty.

The fighting extended further east, where the Germans had flooded the Regio north of Chiarleranges. Here the French troops, advancing with a series of centers of resistance, a very hard struggle took place, ending in the occupation of the most important positions by General Gouraud's men who at the same time took a great amount of booty.

The fighting extended further east, where the Germans had flooded the Regio north of Chiarleranges. Here the French troops, advancing with a series of centers of resistance, a very hard struggle took place, ending in the occupation of the most important positions by General Gouraud's men

ENEMY WILL HAVE TO PAY THE PRICE," ASSERTS PRESIDENT

Wilson Tells U. S. Aims in New York Address.

"NO COMPROMISE WITH FOE"

Executive Says Peace Is Not a Question of Coming to Terms "For Who Cannot Come to Terms With Them" as "They Have Made It Impossible."

New York, Sept. 30.—President Wilson, before an immense audience in the Metropolitan opera house here Friday night delivered the most searching war address of his career.

In words that rang with the spirit of America in the great struggle, the president reiterated the purposes for which the civilized world is fighting and made it plain that the only peace we can consider is the peace of victory.

The president showed his faith in the nation by devoting only a few words to the Liberty loan. He declared he knew the country would do its part.

He spoke to a wildly enthusiastic audience which let him know his confidence would not be misplaced.

Text of Address.

The president spoke in part as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done ably and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country, and I have not the least doubt of their complete success, for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country.

"No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have." You will need no other stimulation.

"And it is my mission here to try to make clear once more what the war really is. You will need no other stimulation.

"We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them.

The War's Issues. "These issues are these:

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

"Shall weak nations be forced to wrong strong nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

"Shall people be rated and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force, or by their own will and choice?

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

"Shall the assertion of right be隐蔽 and by causal alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of us, and they must be settled by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

Enemy Without Honor.

"This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace. If we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargains or compromise with the governments of the central empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were party to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

"They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, except no principle but force and their own interests.

Impossible to Come to Terms.

"We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible.

"The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am therefore going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

Fee Must Pay the Price.

"It is in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the con-

ting settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the only price, that will procure it, and ready and willing also to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

"That price is impartial justice in every form of settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; not only impartial justice, but also the salvation of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious.

"Without such instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows.

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity.

"It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the government we have seen destroy Russia and decieve Roumania.

Particulars of Terms.

"These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this government's interpretation of our duty with regard to peace:

"FIRST.—The Impartial Justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a Juste that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples.

"SECOND.—No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of the league of nations.

"THIRD.—There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations.

"FOURTH.—And more specifically, there can be no special, selfish, economic combination within the league and no employment of any force or economic boycott for exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"FIFTH.—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

"Sixth.—There can be no leagues and hostilities have been the profile sources in the modern world of the peace and passions that produce war. It would be an injustice as well as an insult to peace that it is excluded from the league of nations.

"Armenians Doomed.

Armenians seems doomed. The British today took Lelisbet, a hamlet just north of the city.

The Ostend railroad passing through Roulers and Thourou to Courtrai, is under bombardment over its entire length and this valuable line of communication has been rendered useless to the enemy.

"National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place.

"Plain workaday people have been almost every time they came together, and are still demanding that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is—exactly what it is—that they are seeking in this war and what they think the items of the final settlement should be.

"They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statement's terms—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and the division of power and not in terms of broad vision, justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distressed men and women and enslaved people that seem to them the only thing worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world.

"But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again in the hope that I may make it clearer that one thought is to satisfy those who are in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own.

"Peace drives" can be effectively utilized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible and that nothing else can.

"Germany is constantly intimating the "terms" she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms, it wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am therefore going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

Fee Must Pay the Price.

"It is in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the com-

ing settlements a secure and lasting

peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the only price, that will procure it, and ready and willing also to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

"That price is impartial justice in every form of settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; not only impartial justice, but also the salvation of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious.

"Without such instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows.

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity.

"It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the government we have seen destroy Russia and decieve Roumania.

"Particulars of Terms.

"These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this government's interpretation of our duty with regard to peace:

"FIRST.—The Impartial Justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a Juste that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples.

"SECOND.—No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of the league of nations.

"THIRD.—There can be no leagues and hostilities have been the profile sources in the modern world of the peace and passions that produce war. It would be an injustice as well as an insult to peace that it is excluded from the league of nations.

"FOURTH.—And more specifically, there can be no special, selfish, economic combination within the league and no employment of any force or economic boycott for exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"FIFTH.—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

"Sixth.—There can be no leagues and hostilities have been the profile sources in the modern world of the peace and passions that produce war. It would be an injustice as well as an insult to peace that it is excluded from the league of nations.

"Armenians Doomed.

Armenians seems doomed. The British today took Lelisbet, a hamlet just north of the city.

The Ostend railroad passing through Roulers and Thourou to Courtrai, is under bombardment over its entire length and this valuable line of communication has been rendered useless to the enemy.

"National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place.

"Plain workaday people have been almost every time they came together, and are still demanding that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is—exactly what it is—that they are seeking in this war and what they think the items of the final settlement should be.

"They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statement's terms—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and the division of power and not in terms of broad vision, justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distressed men and women and enslaved people that seem to them the only thing worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world.

"But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again in the hope that I may make it clearer that one thought is to satisfy those who are in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own.

"Peace drives" can be effectively utilized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible and that nothing else can.

"Germany is constantly intimating the "terms" she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms, it wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am therefore going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

"Armenians Doomed.

Armenians seems doomed. The British today took Lelisbet, a hamlet just north of the city.

The Ostend railroad passing through Roulers and Thourou to Courtrai, is under bombardment over its entire length and this valuable line of communication has been rendered useless to the enemy.

"National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place.

"Plain workaday people have been almost every time they came together, and are still demanding that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is—exactly what it is—that they are seeking in this war and what they think the items of the final settlement should be.

"They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statement's terms—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and the division of power and not in terms of broad vision, justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distressed men and women and enslaved people that seem to them the only thing worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world.

"But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again in the hope that I may make it clearer that one thought is to satisfy those who are in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own.

"Peace drives" can be effectively utilized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible and that nothing else can.

"Germany is constantly intimating the "terms" she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms, it wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am therefore going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

"Armenians Doomed.

Armenians seems doomed. The British today took Lelisbet, a hamlet just north of the city.

The Ostend railroad passing through Roulers and Thourou to Courtrai, is under bombardment over its entire length and this valuable line of communication has been rendered useless to the enemy.

"National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place.

"Plain workaday people have been almost every time they came together, and are still demanding that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is—exactly what it is—that they are seeking in this war and what they think the items of the final settlement should be.

"They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statement's terms—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and the division of power and not in terms of broad vision, justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distressed men and women and enslaved people that seem to them the only thing worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world.

"But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again in the hope that I may make it clearer that one thought is to satisfy those who are in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own.

"Peace drives" can be effectively utilized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible and that nothing else can.

"Germany is constantly intimating the "terms" she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms, it wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am therefore going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

"Armenians Doomed.

BUREAUS MAY BE MOVED ELSEWHERE

SOME OF THEM COULD BE JUST AS WELL LOCATED IN OTHER CITIES AS WASHINGTON.

WOULD BENEFIT THE CAPITAL

People All Over the Country Saving Up for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the Full Success of Which Is Assured.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—There would no doubt be a considerable amount of inconvenience if some of the bureaus in Washington were removed to other cities. At the same time it seems altogether likely that something of that kind must be done in order to take care of the business if it is to expand as constantly as it has in the past. Congress is really in earnest about moving some of these bureaus and it is pointed out that quite a number could just as well be located in other cities as in Washington.

The war risk insurance bureau under the treasury department says that 12,000 additional clerks will be needed to carry on its business. There is no office room or housing room for these clerks and there will not be, even with the additional buildings that are being erected. In many other cities it is said that there is plenty of office space and housing space and that there is no reason why many of these clerks could not be taken away from Washington.

It has always been thought that any activity or boom that brings lots of money to a town is a good thing. Washington is suffering from too much money. There is too much money being spent in Washington. There is more money than commodities. As a consequence all prices have gone sky-high and it is almost impossible to obtain labor, especially domestic labor, while the prices paid for all kinds of foodstuffs and clothing are from 20 to 50 per cent higher than in other cities. The people who have to buy, who have to pay for all commodities, would like to see a part of this prosperity transferred to other cities.

Absolute confidence exists in government circles that the fourth liberty loan is going to be a success. Certainly enough, it is already well known that people who did not subscribe for the first loan, subscribed a little for the second, and then a larger amount for the third, have been saving up for the express purpose of making a liberal subscription for the fourth loan. From all over the country reports are received showing that the people are more in earnest than ever before, and that as they see the sacrifices that are being made in this great war, they are more than willing to make some sacrifices themselves. Of course it costs a vast amount of money to carry on a war so far distant from our shores, but it is encouraging to the high officials in Washington to know that the people are going to furnish the necessary money whether it be in the shape of loans or taxes. And just as the big tax bill is brought out, it is dawning upon the minds of people that they had better invest their money in liberty bonds rather than in tax receipts.

When that belated agricultural survey bill was before the senate it was severely criticized in many particulars. Senator King of Utah asserted emphatically that the farmers were not asking for \$20,000,000 to be spent in sending federal clerks and commissioners to teach them how to farm. "We do not want that sort of thing in the middle West today or in any of the agricultural regions of the United States," said the Utah senator, "but what we do need is men to aid in harvesting and saving the crops. We want to save the tons of thousands of bushels of potatoes that rotted in the ground last year; we want to save the wheat that is grown so that it can be manufactured into flour. In other words, we want men to take care of the crops that the farmers are now growing rather than to tell them how to grow crops or save their money."

Scott Farris of Oklahoma, one of the rising generation in congress, made a lengthy speech on "America's Achievements in War Making." In the house not long ago, Farris acknowledged that there were a number of good Republicans helping to win the war, but he implied that no matter how fine a man a Republican might be, he would improve himself by becoming a Democrat. Of course the Oklahoma congressman was under a steady cross-fire from the Republican side. Minority Leader Gillett, Madden of Illinois, Longworth of Ohio and other Republican leaders questioning many of his statements. Farris is quick-witted, however, and held up his end well enough to make his speech good reading for his Democratic readers.

Two bills which have for months been dragging their way through the two branches of congress are still far from being enacted into law and there is a wide difference of opinion between the two houses as to the terms in which those bills will finally be drawn. More than a year ago the senate passed a water power

bill. Along last January the house struck out everything after the enacting clause of this bill and substituted one known as the administration measure. That administration measure dragged its way slowly through the house of representatives, meeting a good deal of opposition, and finally passed by an almost unanimous vote. Is it not strange that a bill having such a preponderance of support in the house of representatives should occupy so much time? The bill has now been returned to the senate, but it is far from being completed and it will probably take weeks and months of conference before it finally reaches the president.

The other bill is one of the so-called "emergency measures." One would suppose that an emergency measure should be speeded up, but not so with the agricultural survey bill which provided for the expenditure of a large amount of money to encourage the growth of crops for war purposes. That bill has been on the ways something like four months. It had a hard time in the house, but in the senate it was stalled for several months and finally emerged from that body with a nation-wide prohibition amendment attached. This is another bill that passed the senate almost unanimously, although it had taken three months for consideration.

It was the fanciful idea of the Germans that when the people of the United States began to read the long casualty lists in the newspapers they would at once become active opponents of the war and demand that the United States withdraw from it. At least the German people were fed up on this idea just as they were assured that America would not get into the war, could not get into the war, and under no circumstances would our troops be effective in the war. Of course the effect has been just contrary to what the Germans had in mind. The casualty lists have made people more determined than ever to fight this war to a finish. We all know how it makes the soldiers feel to have their companions shot down beside them, and in a way the American people feel the same degree of intense hatred against the German nation which has caused this immense loss of life and the wounding and maiming of so many men. The casualty lists are of course a sad thing for our people, but they have not had the result that the Germans claimed for them ever since this government entered the war.

It is no pleasant task to lay taxes. People may have an idea that the ways and means committee and the finance committee take great pleasure in making revenue bills for the purpose of imposing taxation on people. That is far from the truth. It is true that both these committees are most sought after by men who want good committee positions, and it might be assumed it was because they took pleasure in imposing taxation. But taxation now is very different from that in peace times. Government taxes were not very heavy in the days before the war, although there was a great deal of hot air expended upon the subject of "burdensome taxation."

The men who are imposing the taxes are doing it as a vital necessity; they are performing their patriotic duty just as others are doing in these times of great stress and tribulation. These immense revenue bills are burdensome, but war is a very expensive undertaking. The pending revenue bill, levying \$8,000,000,000 for one year, is many times larger than the entire cost of the Civil War; and the Civil War lasted four years and the expenditures were spread over a very much longer period following the war. The men who have to vote this taxation on the people clearly understand that they are imposing heavy burdens and they are not doing it for pleasure by any means.

We have in the United States senate what we call Shermanesque utterances. Lawrence Y. Sherman, whom many men in Illinois call "Larry," has a way of getting off almost epigrammatic observations which have received the designation "Shermanesque." Recently in discussing the federal trade commission he remarked: "It is an incubator for United States senators and other officers. Many candidates have been hatched in this nest." He referred to the fact that Jon Day of Wisconsin and William J. Duthie of Michigan both became candidates for United States senator.

Madison—A falling off in the number of purchased stallions used for public service in Wisconsin is shown by figures presented in the report of the department of agriculture, division of horse breeding, for 1918. In 1917 these desirable sires numbered 1,723; in 1918, 1,561.

Madison—Two new state guard companies have been mustered into service, the Thirtieth-sixth at Middleton, under command of Capt. H. C. Ruenzel, and the Thirty-seventh at Waupaca, under command of Capt. Roy Holly.

Madison—While any mature deer may be killed in Wisconsin this year, the conservation commission will protect all fawn. Notice to this effect was mailed to game wardens and county clerks.

Green Bay—A meeting of the dairy farmers of northeastern Wisconsin, will take place here on October 19. E. H. Rawl, chief of the United States School for the Deaf at Delavan, acting superintendent of the institution effective Oct. 1, when the resignation of H. C. Buell takes effect. Mr. Buell resigned recently to engage in army Y. M. C. A. work.

Madison—After a conference with milk dealers, the Wisconsin food administration has permitted an increase in the cost of milk to 12 cents per quart and 6½ cents per pint. The increased cost of production necessitates this raise. Milk deliveries will be limited to one a day.

Fond du Lac—A co-operative store owned by wage earners of this section is to be built here. One hundred working men signed up for stock at a meeting. The project is capitalized at \$50,000. Besides the main store in this city there will be a branch at North Fond du Lac.

Madison—The sum of \$500,000 has been withdrawn from state banks by State Treasurer Henry Johnson. The amount is needed for road work and other state activities.

Madison—The Grand Rapids Street Railway company is permitted by the railroad commission to discontinue the sale of six tickets for 25 cents and to charge a straight 5-cent fare.

Madison—While not approving the system, principal nor amounts, the Wisconsin railroad commission granted the Wisconsin Telephone company the right to inaugurate installation charges ordered by Postmaster General Burleson, director general of the telegraph and telephone lines.

West Ashland—The first Wisconsin woman to be mentioned on the official United States casualty list is Nellie M. Dingley of this city. Miss Dingley, a nurse, died of disease in a French hospital.

Ashland—For the first time since leaving this city a year ago, when they enlisted in the army, Private Frank Blainfield and Private James Schweiger, cousins, met recently in a French hospital, where both had been taken after being wounded on the western front.

Kenosha—Kasimir Gentof, 36 years old, proprietor of a saloon here, was found dead in his bedroom with a bullet wound in his left temple. There was a revolver in his left hand but the police believe that the revolver was placed in his hand to indicate suicide.

Appleton—Outagamie county's share in the United States war work campaign is \$9,000,000. This amount will probably be taken out of the patriotic fund which is being established similar to the war chest which was first organized at Kenosha.

Green Bay—Green Bay barbers have advanced the price of shaves from 45 to 20 cents. The price of haircuts went from 35 to 40 cents. Fifteen cents has been the cost of a shave for a dozen years here.

Optimistic Thought. Concealing secrets is sometimes no less advantageous to a man than eloquence.

His Preference. Alvin had always longed for a dog. One day the nurse announced that if he would pray for it, God might send him a brother or a sister very soon. That night the nurse overheard him saying his prayers. He ended with: "Dear God, I would like a brother or a sister, but if it's just the same to you, I'd lots rather have a dog."

Not the Cause. Water on the brain is seldom due to a thirst for knowledge.—Boston Transcript.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Madison—The total valuation of all property in this state, real and personal, for assessment purposes for the year 1918, was announced by the state tax commission at \$3,846,263,744. Upon the figures credited for the various counties will be based the amount of state taxes to be levied next year upon each. Real estate is valued at \$2,045,682,229, and personal property at \$800,580,616. The 1918 assessment shows a comparatively small increase over the figures for 1917, the increase being \$238,793,202. Milwaukee county's new assessment is placed at \$693,842,403, an increase of \$43,188,155 for the year.

Madison—Twelve firms have been penalized by the food administration for failure to obtain a license for operation of creameries or cheese factories. Among those invited to contribute \$25 to the Red Cross are the Brooklyn Creamery Co., Green Lake; Kingston Co-operative Creamery association, Kingston; Oxford Creamery; Oxford; Stephan Brothers Creamery; Lindina Cheese Factory, Mauston; Mt. Horch Co-operative Creamery; Lindina Cheese Factory, Mauston; Wauwatosa Creamery, and for flagrant violation, the Iola Cooperative Mercantile Co. was requested to pay \$100.

Appleton—Miss Esther Ashman of this city has joined in the ranks of Appleton's women who are taking the place of men called into service. She accepted a position with the local gas company as meter reader. It is expected soon that all the positions in meter reading will be filled by women. Miss Ashman is the second meter reader to accept a position in Appleton.

Oshkosh—The little village of Omro, eight miles from Oshkosh, made a great record in the fourth Liberty Loan drive. Allotted the raising of \$34,498, in the first day of the drive, the village oversubscribed with a total of \$37,000. The population is only about 1,200, mostly retired farmers, and there are no industries.

Manitowoc—The Herald and The News, daily newspapers, have been consolidated as The Herald-News and will be issued from the office of The Herald. George McFarlane, formerly with The News, becomes city editor. The combined circulation is 5,000. The paper will occupy a new office building and will add new equipment.

Madison—A falling off in the number of purchased stallions used for public service in Wisconsin is shown by figures presented in the report of the department of agriculture, division of horse breeding, for 1918. In 1917 these desirable sires numbered 1,723; in 1918, 1,561.

Madison—Two new state guard companies have been mustered into service, the Thirtieth-sixth at Middleton, under command of Capt. H. C. Ruenzel, and the Thirty-seventh at Waupaca, under command of Capt. Roy Holly.

Madison—While any mature deer may be killed in Wisconsin this year, the conservation commission will protect all fawn. Notice to this effect was mailed to game wardens and county clerks.

Green Bay—A meeting of the dairy farmers of northeastern Wisconsin, will take place here on October 19. E. H. Rawl, chief of the United States School for the Deaf at Delavan, acting superintendent of the institution effective Oct. 1, when the resignation of H. C. Buell takes effect. Mr. Buell resigned recently to engage in army Y. M. C. A. work.

Fond du Lac—A co-operative store owned by wage earners of this section is to be built here. One hundred working men signed up for stock at a meeting. The project is capitalized at \$50,000. Besides the main store in this city there will be a branch at North Fond du Lac.

Madison—The sum of \$500,000 has been withdrawn from state banks by State Treasurer Henry Johnson. The amount is needed for road work and other state activities.

Madison—The Grand Rapids Street Railway company is permitted by the railroad commission to discontinue the sale of six tickets for 25 cents and to charge a straight 5-cent fare.

Appleton—While not approving the system, principal nor amounts, the Wisconsin railroad commission granted the Wisconsin Telephone company the right to inaugurate installation charges ordered by Postmaster General Burleson, director general of the telegraph and telephone lines.

West Ashland—The first Wisconsin woman to be mentioned on the official United States casualty list is Nellie M. Dingley of this city. Miss Dingley, a nurse, died of disease in a French hospital.

Ashland—For the first time since leaving this city a year ago, when they enlisted in the army, Private Frank Blainfield and Private James Schweiger, cousins, met recently in a French hospital, where both had been taken after being wounded on the western front.

Kenosha—Kasimir Gentof, 36 years old, proprietor of a saloon here, was found dead in his bedroom with a bullet wound in his left temple. There was a revolver in his left hand but the police believe that the revolver was placed in his hand to indicate suicide.

Appleton—Outagamie county's share in the United States war work campaign is \$9,000,000. This amount will probably be taken out of the patriotic fund which is being established similar to the war chest which was first organized at Kenosha.

Green Bay—Green Bay barbers have advanced the price of shaves from 45 to 20 cents. The price of haircuts went from 35 to 40 cents. Fifteen cents has been the cost of a shave for a dozen years here.

Optimistic Thought. Concealing secrets is sometimes no less advantageous to a man than eloquence.

His Preference. Alvin had always longed for a dog. One day the nurse announced that if he would pray for it, God might send him a brother or a sister very soon. That night the nurse overheard him saying his prayers. He ended with: "Dear God, I would like a brother or a sister, but if it's just the same to you, I'd lots rather have a dog."

Not the Cause. Water on the brain is seldom due to a thirst for knowledge.—Boston Transcript.

Merrill—Sam Young, who was born in this city in 1860, owns an interesting relic. It is a post card picture of "Old Abe," the fighting eagle that accompanied the Eighth Wisconsin regiment for three years during the civil war. The post card was given to him by Miss Cornelia Golesbury, afterward the wife of D. A. Kline. She was teaching school and Sam was one of the school children. The picture was given to him in 1865. It is well preserved.

Madison—Gov. Philipp has ordered special elections to fill congressional vacancies in the Sixth and Eleventh districts. Election will be for the unexpired terms of the late James Duval, Oshkosh, and Irvine Lenroot, the latter elevated to the senate last spring. Special primaries will be held in the two districts on Oct. 22, while the special election will take place at the time of the general election on Nov. 5.

Wausau—Marathon Onward, a 9 months old Alfaire, owned by the Marathon kennels of this city, was judged the best puppy at the Malmo Lino Kennel show at Narbeth, Pa., third puppy and second novice at Jersey City, N. J., second puppy and third novice at Ottawa, Canada, and second puppy and second novice at the Bryn Mawr Show at Philadelphia.

Madison—The food administration has announced that powdered sugar may not be sold except for commercial baking and manufacturing purposes after Oct. 10. Its sale for domestic consumption and to retailers for distribution among domestic consumers is forbidden. Sale of stocks on hand is permitted if purchased before the regulation is made.

Madison—Any person for whom any votes are cast at a primary election is a candidate within the meaning of "the law." That is the opinion of Atty. Gen. Spencer Haven given to the State Senate. Merlin Hull who asked for a ruling on the case of A. B. Bentley, La Crosse, Democratic candidate for congress in the Seventh district.

La Crosse—Capt. Herman Rupp, former commander of Co. B, Third regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, has been given the croix de guerre, the French war medal, for bravery in action, according to information contained in letter received here. Capt. Rupp is the first La Crosse man to receive the French war medal.

Eau Claire—Rev. L. Albert Mullett, Pentecostal evangelist, who has been holding meetings here, was arrested on a charge of failing to register under the draft law. Mullett recently got into the lime-light here when he and a follower were arrested when they got out on the street in their bare feet and started to preach.

La Crosse—Lt. Col. J. Brooks Shuman, veteran of the Spanish war and in the regular army since 1899, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel. Shuman was a member of Co. M. Third regiment, W. N. G., in the Spanish war, attaining the rank of sergeant. He has seen service in the Philippines, Alaska, and Panama.

La Crosse—Lt. Col. J. Brooks Shuman, veteran of the Spanish war and in the regular army since 1899, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel. Shuman was a member of Co. M. Third regiment, W. N. G., in the Spanish war, attaining the rank of sergeant. He has seen service in the Philippines, Alaska, and Panama.

Madison—While any mature deer may be killed in Wisconsin this year, the conservation commission will protect all fawn. Notice to this effect was mailed to game wardens and county clerks.

Madison—A fall off in the number of purchased stallions used for public service in Wisconsin is shown by figures presented in the report of the department of agriculture, division of horse breeding, for 1918. In 1917 these desirable sires numbered 1,723; in 1918, 1,561.

Madison—Two new state guard companies have been mustered into service, the Thirtieth-sixth at Middleton, under command of Capt. H. C. Ruenzel, and the Thirty-seventh at Waupaca, under command of Capt. Roy Holly.

Madison—While any mature deer may be killed in Wisconsin this year, the conservation commission will protect all fawn. Notice to this effect was mailed to game wardens and county clerks.

Madison—A fall off in the number of purchased stallions used for public service in Wisconsin is shown by figures presented in the report of the department of agriculture, division of horse breeding, for 1918. In 1917 these desirable sires numbered 1,723; in 1918, 1,561.

Madison—Two new state guard companies have been mustered into service, the Thirtieth-sixth at Middleton, under command of Capt. H. C. Ruenzel, and the Thirty-seventh at Waupaca, under command of Capt. Roy Holly.

Madison—While any mature deer may be killed in Wisconsin this year, the conservation commission will protect all fawn. Notice to this effect was mailed to game wardens and county clerks.

ENEMY WILL HAVE TO PAY THE PRICE, ASSERTS PRESIDENT

Wilson Tells U. S. Aims in New York Address.

"NO COMPROMISE WITH FOE"

Executive Says Peace Is Not a Question of Coming to Terms "For Who Cannot Come to Terms With Them" as "They Have Made It Impossible."

New York, Sept. 30.—President Wilson, before an immense audience in the Metropolitan opera house here Friday night delivered the most smashing war address of his career.

In words that tinged with the spirit of America in the great struggle, the president elaborated the purposes for which the civilized world is fighting and made it plain that the only peace we can consider is the peace of victory.

The president showed his faith in the nation by devoting only a few words to the Liberty loan. He declared he knew the country would do its part.

He spoke to a wildly enthusiastic audience, which let him know his confidence would not be misplaced.

Text of Address.

The president spoke in part as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: I am not here to promote the loan! That will be done—safely and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country, and I have not the least doubt of their complete success, for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country.

"No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have."

"And it is my mission here to try to make clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation."

"We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them."

The War's Issues.

"These issues are these: Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?"

"Shall such nations be free to write weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?"

"Shall people be treated and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force, or by their own will and choice?"

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?"

"Shall the assertion of right be隐蔽 and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?"

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it, and they must be settled by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest."

Enemy Without Honor.

"This is what we mean when we speak of a just and peaceful, if we speak of a just and intelligent, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with."

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were party to this struggle at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest."

"They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interests."

Impossible to Come to Terms.

"We cannot come to terms with them. They have made it impossible."

"The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it."

Foe Must Pay the Price.

"It is in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the com-

ing settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it, and ready and willing also to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled."

"That price is impartial justice in every item of settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations formed under covenants that will be enforced and fulfilled."

"Without such instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows."

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement."

"From Lens to the North sea German armies have turned their back to the channel ports and are marching home. The great French city of Lille, which the Germans have held for four years, is being abandoned."

"General Debeury's troops have swept through St. Quentin and are pursuing the fleeing foe in the open country beyond."

"The great Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin is inhabited by French, English and American troops."

"It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the government we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania."

Particulars of Terms.

"These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace."

"**FIRST**—The impartial justice demanded must not involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples."

"**SECOND**—No special or separate interest of any single nation or group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all."

"**THIRD**—There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations."

"**FOURTH**—And more specifically, there can be no special, selfish, economic combination within the league and no employment of any force or economic boycott for exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control."

"**FIFTH**—All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

"**SIXTH**—Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific sources in the modern world of the plaus and passions that produce war. It would be an injustice as well as insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms."

"**NATIONAL** purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place."

"**SEVENTH**—People have demanded almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is—exactly what it is—that they are seeking in this war and what they think the items of the final settlement should be."

"**EIGHTH**—They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statehood's term—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and the divisions of power and not in terms of broad vision, justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distrusted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world."

"**NINTH**—I, for one, am glad to attempt to answer again and again in the hope that I may make it clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps, above all others entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding. It is understood the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own."

"**TEN**—"Peace drives" can be effectively utilized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another struggle of pitiless force and destruction forever impossible and that nothing else can."

"Germany is constantly intimating the "terms" she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

"**Eleven**—It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it."

Foe Must Pay the Price.

"**Twelve**—We cannot come to terms with them. They have made it impossible."

"The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it."

Foe Must Pay the Price.

"**Thirteen**—We cannot come to terms with them. They have made it impossible."

"The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it."

Foe Must Pay the Price.

"**Fourteen**—We cannot come to terms with them. They have made it impossible."

"The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

"It is of capital importance that we should be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it."

"**Five**—"Speed Up" slogan.

Just a hint of the unprecedented activity of the American shipyards these days is afforded by the names of the papers that are being published in the various plants. These include: Speed Up, Newark Bay, N. J.; Heave Together, Oct. 1; Do Your Bit, of the same city; For a Bit, of Newburgh, N. Y.; Dry Dock Dial, of Brooklyn, and the Compass, Chester, Pa.

"**Six**—How it Happened.

"**Seven**—True Happiness.

"**Eight**—"Paw," began little Bearcat, "when I grow up I'm going to be rich. I'll have a million dollars and spend it all for dogs."

"**Nine**—Good Lord!" replied his sire, Mr. Gap Johnson of Bumpus Ridge. "There ain't no million-dollar dog in the world."

"**Ten**—I don't want a million-dollar dog. I want a million dogs."

"**Eleven**—You're shore taking in a powerful sight of territory. But—aw, well, I reckon feller could be as happy with

HUNS ABANDON ALL IN GREATEST RETREAT OF WAR

Germans Are in Wild Flight From Lens to the North Sea.

HUGE VICTORY IS ASSURED

Lille Is Being Evacuated; Cambrai and St. Quentin Are in Flames as the Allies Hold Hindenburg Line—Retirement General.

London, Oct. 3.—Under the terrific blows of the French, English and American forces the German armies in France and Belgium have been driven to the greatest retreat in all history.

The evacuation of Belgium is under way.

From Lens to the North sea German armies have turned their back to the channel ports and are marching home.

The great French city of Lille, which the Germans have held for four years, is being abandoned.

Cambrai, which has been left in flames and ruined by the victorious French.

General Debeury's troops have swept through St. Quentin and are pursuing the fleeing foe in the open country beyond.

The great Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin is inhabited by French, English and American troops.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed, upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows."

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement."

"From Lens to the North sea German armies have turned their back to the channel ports and are marching home.

The great French city of Lille, which the Germans have held for four years, is being abandoned.

Cambrai, which has been left in flames and ruined by the victorious French.

General Debeury's troops have swept through St. Quentin and are pursuing the fleeing foe in the open country beyond.

The great Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin is inhabited by French, English and American troops.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed, upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows."

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement."

"From Lens to the North sea German armies have turned their back to the channel ports and are marching home.

The great French city of Lille, which the Germans have held for four years, is being abandoned.

Cambrai, which has been left in flames and ruined by the victorious French.

General Debeury's troops have swept through St. Quentin and are pursuing the fleeing foe in the open country beyond.

The great Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin is inhabited by French, English and American troops.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed, upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows."

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement."

"From Lens to the North sea German armies have turned their back to the channel ports and are marching home.

The great French city of Lille, which the Germans have held for four years, is being abandoned.

Cambrai, which has been left in flames and ruined by the victorious French.

General Debeury's troops have swept through St. Quentin and are pursuing the fleeing foe in the open country beyond.

The great Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin is inhabited by French, English and American troops.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed, upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not only by what happens at the peace table but what follows."

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after that settlement."

"From Lens to the North sea German armies have turned their back to the channel ports and are marching home.

The great French city of Lille, which the Germans have held for four years, is being abandoned.

Cambrai, which has been left in flames and ruined by the victorious French.

General Debeury's troops have swept through St. Quentin and are pursuing the fleeing foe in the open country beyond.

The great Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin is inhabited by French, English and American troops.

"It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and the peace cannot be guaranteed, upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany

BUREAUS MAY BE MOVED ELSEWHERE

SOME OF THEM COULD BE JUST AS WELL LOCATED IN OTHER CITIES AS WASHINGTON.

WOULD BENEFIT THE CAPITAL

People All Over the Country Saving Up for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the Full Success of Which Is Assured.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.
Washington.—There would no doubt be a considerable amount of inconvenience if some of the bureaus in Washington were removed to other cities. At the same time it seems altogether likely that something of that kind must be done in order to take care of the business if it is to expand as constantly as it has in the past. Congress is ready in earnest about moving some of these bureaus and it is pointed out that quite a number could just as well be located in other cities as in Washington.

The war risk insurance bureau under the treasury department says that 13,000 additional clerks will be needed to carry on its business. There is no office room or housing room for these clerks and there will not be even with the additional buildings that are being erected. In many other cities it is said that there is plenty of office space and housing space and that there is no reason why many of these clerks could not be taken away from Washington.

It has always been thought that any activity or boom that brings lots of money to a town is a good thing. Washington is suffering from too much money. There is too much money being spent in Washington. There is more money than commodities. As a consequence all prices have gone sky-high and it is almost impossible to obtain labor, especially domestic labor, while the prices paid for all kinds of foodstuffs and clothing are from 20 to 50 per cent higher than in other cities. The people who have to buy, who have to pay for all commodities, would like to see a part of this prosperity transferred to other cities.

Absolute confidence exists in government circles that the fourth liberty loan is going to be a success. Certainly enough, it is already well known that people who did not subscribe for the first loan, subscribed a little for the second, and then a larger amount for the third, have been saving up for the express purpose of making a liberal subscription for the fourth loan.

From all over the country reports are received showing that the people are more in earnest than ever before, and that as they see the sacrifices that are being made in this great war, they are more than willing to make some sacrifices themselves. Of course it costs a vast amount of money to carry on a war so far distant from our shores, but it is encouraging to the high officials in Washington to know that the people are going to furnish the necessary money whether it be in the shape of loans or taxes. And just as the big tax bill is brought out, it is dawning upon the minds of people that they had better invest their money in liberty bonds rather than in tax receipts.

When he belated agricultural survey bill was before the senate it was severely criticized in many particular. Senator King of Utah asserted emphatically that the farmers were not asking for \$20,000,000 to be spent in sending federal clerks and commissioners to teach them how to farm. "We do not want that sort of thing in the middle West today or in any of the agricultural regions of the United States," said the Utah senator, "but what we do need is men to aid in harvesting and saving the crops. We want to save the tens of thousands of bushels of potatoes that rotted in the ground last year; we want to save the wheat that is grown, so that it can be manufactured into flour. In other words, we want men to take care of the crops that the farmers are now growing rather than to tell them how to grow crops or save their money."

Scott Fords of Oklahoma, one of the rising generation in congress, made a lengthy speech on "America's Achievements in War Making" in the house not long ago. It was a red hot political speech too. Fords acknowledged that there were a number of good Republicans helping to win the war, but he implied that no matter how fine a man a Republican might be, he would improve himself by becoming a Democrat. Of course the Oklahoma congressman was under a steady cross-fire from the Republican side. Minority Leader Gillett, Madden of Illinois, Longworth of Ohio and other Republican leaders questioning many of his statements. Fords is quick-witted, however, and held up his end well enough to make his speech good reading for his Democratic readers.

Two bills which have for months been dragging their way through the two branches of congress are still far from being enacted into law and there is a wide difference of opinion between the two houses as to the terms in which those bills will finally be drawn. More than a year ago the senate passed a water power bill. Along last January the house struck out everything after the enacting clause of this bill and substituted one known as the administration measure. That administration measure dragged its way slowly through the house of representatives, meeting a good deal of opposition, and finally passed by an almost unanimous vote. Is it not strange that a bill having such a preponderance of support in the house of representatives should occupy so much time? The bill has now been returned to the senate, but it is far from being completed and it will probably take weeks and months of conference before it finally reaches the president.

The other bill is one of the so-called "emergency measures." One would suppose that an emergency measure should be speeded up, but not so with the agricultural survey bill which provided, for the expenditure of a large amount of money to encourage the growth of crops for war purposes. That bill has been on the ways something like four months. It had a hard time in the house, but in the senate it was stalled for several months and finally emerged from that body with a nation-wide prohibition amendment attached. This is another bill that passed the senate almost unanimously although it had taken three months for consideration.

It was the painful idea of the Germans that when the people of the United States began to read the long columns lists in the newspapers they would at once become active opponents of the war and demand that the United States withdraw from it. At least the German people were fed up on this idea just as they were assured that America would not get into the war, could not get into the war, and under no circumstances would our troops be effective in the war. Of course the effect has been just contrary to what the Germans said it would be. The casualty lists have made people more determined than ever to fight this war to a finish. We all know how it makes the soldiers feel to have their companions shot down beside them, and in the way the American people feel the same degree of intense hatred against the German nation which has caused this immense loss of life and the wounding and maiming of so many men. The casualty lists are of course a sad thing for our people, but they have not had the result that the Germans claimed for them ever since this government entered the war.

Manitowoc—The Herald and The News, daily newspapers, have been consolidated as The Herald-News and will be issued from the office of The Herald. George McFarlane, formerly with The News, becomes city editor. The combined circulation is 5,000. The paper will occupy a new office building and will add new equipment.

Madison—A falling off in the number of purchased stallions used for public service in Wisconsin is shown by figures presented in the report of the department of agriculture, division of horse breeding, for 1918. In 1917 these desirable sires numbered 1,723; in 1916, 1,561.

Madison—Two new state guard companies have been mustered into service, the Thirtieth-sixth at Middleton, under command of Capt. R. C. Ronan, and the Thirtieth-seventh at Waupaca, under command of Capt. Roy Holly.

Madison—While any mature deer may be killed in Wisconsin this year, the conservation commission will protect all fawn. Notice to this effect was mailed to game warden and county clerks.

Green Bay—A meeting of the dairy men of northeastern Wisconsin will take place here on October 19. B. H. Rawl, chief of the United States dairy division, will attend and discuss dairy and livestock situation.

Madison—Murdison's No 322 in the draft lottery is Ambrose J. James, who many months ago has been "doing his bit." He is one of the leading "increasing food production" experts of the University of Wisconsin.

Rhinelander—A picture of the king and his six sons, taken from the home of a local resident, was sprung with kerosene and burned before 4,000 people at the close of a Library Loan meeting.

Wausau—A. G. Burg, agent for Marathon county, is urging all potato growers in the county to exhibit samples of their potato stock at the potato show to be held in Milwaukee, Nov. 20 to 24.

Madison—The sum of \$500,000 has been withdrawn from state banks by State Treasurer Henry Johnson. The amount is needed for road work and other state activities.

Madison—The Grand Rapids Street Railway company is permitted by the railroad commission to discontinue the sale of six tickets for 25 cents and to charge a straight 5-cent fare.

Madison—While not approving the system, principal nor amounts, the Wisconsin railroad commission granted the Wisconsin Telephone company the right to inaugurate installation charges ordered by Postmaster General Burleson, director general of the telegraph and telephone lines.

West Ashland—The first Wisconsin woman to be mentioned on the official United States casualty list is Nellie M. Dingley of this city. Miss Dingley, a nurse, died of disease in a French hospital.

Ashland—For the first time since leaving this city a year ago, when they enlisted in the army, Private Frank Blaznik and Private James Schweiger, cousins, met recently in a French hospital, where both had been taken after being wounded on the western front.

Kenosha—Kasimir Gentoff, 36 year old, proprietor of a saloon here, was found dead in his bedroom with a bullet wound in his left temple. There was a revolver in his left hand but the police believe that the revolver was placed in his hand to indicate suicide.

La Crosse—Gen. Charles King of Milwaukee and Prof. F. G. Kleckner of Madison will be the principal speakers at the annual convention of the Western Wisconsin Teachers' association to be held here on Oct. 18 and 19.

Appleton—Outagamie county's share in the United War Work campaign is \$60,000. This amount will probably be taken out of the patriotic fund which is being established similar to the war chest which was first organized at Kenosha.

Green Bay—Green Bay barbers have advanced the price of shaves from 45 to 20 cents. The price of haircuts went from 35 to 40 cents. Fifteen cents has been the cost of a shave for a dozen years here.

Long Wars of the Past.

A review of history shows that all the most momentous clashes of arms have resulted in long wars. In the middle ages England waged an intermittent conflict with France known as the Hundred Years war; while the corresponding conflict between England and Scotland may be said to have been a five-century one.

Poet Immortalized Hemp.

Longfellow has immortalized the uses of hemp in his famous poem, "The Rover." In which he makes us see the rope made into a swing for two lovely maidens, the tightrope for the tired, sprang girl of the cheap street vaudeville show, the cord that the old bell ringer pulls when no rings the noonday hour; through his eyes we see the schoolboy dying his kite, the furmer's wife drawing a bucket of cool water from the well on the old homestead, and many other beautiful pictures.

All Sailors Superstitious.

All sailors are superstitious, but none is so completely under this influence as the old deep-sea fisherman. He puts the deepest faith in "signs" and omens of all kinds. Nothing would induce a skipper of the old school to sail on a Friday. One intrepid unbaptized who dared to leave the docks at Grimsby, England, on a Good Friday was hooted through the locks because of the scandalized populace. In spite of thus challenging the fates, however, he returned safely with ship and crew.

His Preference.

Alvine has always longed for a dog. One day the nurse announced that if he would pray for it, God might send him a brother or a sister very soon. That night the nurse overheard him saying his prayers. He ended with: "Dear God, I would like a brother or a sister, but if it's just the same to you, I'd lots rather have a dog."

Not the Cause.

Writer on the brain is seldom due to a thirst for knowledge.—Boston Transcript.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Madison—The total valuation of all property in this state, real and personal, for assessment purposes for the year 1918, was announced by the state tax commission at \$3,845,633,741. Upon the figures credited for the various counties will be based the amount of state taxes to be levied next year upon each. Real estate is valued at \$2,045,633,229, and personal property at \$800,630,515. The 1918 assessment shows a comparatively small rise over the figures for 1917, the increase being \$238,733,302. Milwaukee county's new assessment is placed at \$633,842,403, an increase of \$42,188,155 for the year.

Madison—Twelve firms have been incorporated by the food administration for failure to obtain a license for operation of creameries or cheese factories. Among those invited to contribute \$25 to the Red Cross are the Brooklyn Creamery Co., Green Lake; Kingston Co-operative Creamery association, Kingston; Oxford Creamery Oxford; Steiner Brothers Creamery, Manitowoc; Mt. Harch Co-operative creamery; Linda Cheese Factory, Manitowoc; Walwatuwa creamery, and for flagrant violation, the Jolla Co-operative Mercantile Co. was requested to pay \$100.

Appleton—Miss Esther Ashman of this city has joined in the ranks of Appleton's women who are taking the place of men called into service. She accepted a position with the local gas company as meter reader. It is expected soon that all the positions in meter reading will be filled by women. Miss Ashman is the second meter reader to accept a position in Appleton.

Oshkosh—The little village of Onovo eight miles from Oshkosh, made a great record in the fourth Liberty Loan drive. Allocated the raising of \$34,408, in the first day of the drive, the village overshadowed with a total of \$37,000. The population is only about 1,200, mostly retired farmers, and there are no industries.

Manitowoc—The Herald and The News, daily newspapers, have been consolidated as The Herald-News and will be issued from the office of The Herald. George McFarlane, formerly with The News, becomes city editor. The combined circulation is 5,000. The paper will occupy a new office building and will add new equipment.

Madison—A falling off in the number of purchased stallions used for public service in Wisconsin is shown by figures presented in the report of the department of agriculture, division of horse breeding, for 1918. In 1917 these desirable sires numbered 1,723; in 1916, 1,561.

Madison—Two new state guard companies have been mustered into service, the Thirtieth-sixth at Middleton, under command of Capt. R. C. Ronan, and the Thirtieth-seventh at Waupaca, under command of Capt. Roy Holly.

Madison—While any mature deer may be killed in Wisconsin this year, the conservation commission will protect all fawn. Notice to this effect was mailed to game warden and county clerks.

Green Bay—A meeting of the dairy men of northeastern Wisconsin will take place here on October 19. B. H. Rawl, chief of the United States dairy division, will attend and discuss dairy and livestock situation.

Madison—Murdison's No 322 in the draft lottery is Ambrose J. James, who many months ago has been "doing his bit." He is one of the leading "increasing food production" experts of the University of Wisconsin.

Rhinelander—A picture of the king and his six sons, taken from the home of a local resident, was sprung with kerosene and burned before 4,000 people at the close of a Library Loan meeting.

Wausau—A. G. Burg, agent for Marathon county, is urging all potato growers in the county to exhibit samples of their potato stock at the potato show to be held in Milwaukee, Nov. 20 to 24.

Madison—The sum of \$500,000 has been withdrawn from state banks by State Treasurer Henry Johnson. The amount is needed for road work and other state activities.

Madison—The Grand Rapids Street Railway company is permitted by the railroad commission to discontinue the sale of six tickets for 25 cents and to charge a straight 5-cent fare.

Appleton—Outagamie county's share in the United War Work campaign is \$60,000. This amount will probably be taken out of the patriotic fund which is being established similar to the war chest which was first organized at Kenosha.

Green Bay—Green Bay barbers have advanced the price of shaves from 45 to 20 cents. The price of haircuts went from 35 to 40 cents. Fifteen cents has been the cost of a shave for a dozen years here.

Long Wars of the Past.

A review of history shows that all the most momentous clashes of arms have resulted in long wars. In the middle ages England waged an intermittent conflict with France known as the Hundred Years war; while the corresponding conflict between England and Scotland may be said to have been a five-century one.

Poet Immortalized Hemp.

Longfellow has immortalized the uses of hemp in his famous poem, "The Rover." In which he makes us see the rope made into a swing for two lovely maidens, the tightrope for the tired, sprang girl of the cheap street vaudeville show, the cord that the old bell ringer pulls when no rings the noonday hour; through his eyes we see the schoolboy dying his kite, the furmer's wife drawing a bucket of cool water from the well on the old homestead, and many other beautiful pictures.

All Sailors Superstitious.

All sailors are superstitious, but none is so completely under this influence as the old deep-sea fisherman. He puts the deepest faith in "signs" and omens of all kinds. Nothing would induce a skipper of the old school to sail on a Friday. One intrepid unbaptized who dared to leave the docks at Grimsby, England, on a Good Friday was hooted through the locks because of the scandalized populace. In spite of thus challenging the fates, however, he returned safely with ship and crew.

His Preference.

Alvine has always longed for a dog. One day the nurse announced that if he would pray for it, God might send him a brother or a sister very soon. That night the nurse overheard him saying his prayers. He ended with: "Dear God, I would like a brother or a sister, but if it's just the same to you, I'd lots rather have a dog."

Not the Cause.

Writer on the brain is seldom due to a thirst for knowledge.—Boston Transcript.

INTERESTING FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN GAME OF BASEBALL



American Soldiers With an Automobile Load of Y. M. C. A. Sporting Goods for Men on Duty at the Front.

Photo by Wm. H. Morris, Western Newspaper Union.

Unless peace is declared before another summer rolls around baseball is going to have a tough time regarding the high standard it has attained after long years of operation.

Under the ruling of Secretary Baker, not to mention the change of dragoons, there will be no baseball next season. Baseball is nonresistant and must take a back seat until the olive branch is waving over this turbulent globe of ours, says a writer in an exchange.

In the meantime, with the oncoming generation engrossed in baseball in a purely amateur way, the imagination will be up against it when the time rolls around to rebuild teams.

For there won't be enough talent available to pad a crust.

It is reasonable to figure that a certain per cent of the players who have been called up will return to the game but that in a boy's regression 50 per cent of the cost of feeding has been saved by using only locally grown food.

Another interesting step in this direction is being taken in Canada, with great possibilities in the future. Land is secured near a town or village, the cultivation is supervised by an expert farmer, and under him the work is done by men from the town factories and industries. Sometimes this work is co-operative. In any case it is an answer to the seasonal aspect of unemployment. In this connection we may recall the statement by Victor Doriot, the French food minister:

"The allies should be grateful to two men after victory has been obtained. First, to the general who leads the soldiers to win the decisive battle, and second, to Herbert Hoover, who rendered it possible for the soldiers to eat so that they might fight."

And Mr. Hoover is one of those who realize that the food problem of the war should not be separated from the food question after the war.

Baseball will finally come back as strong as ever, of course, but it will take time. The powers that be hung on us long as they possibly could for this very reason. They foresaw that a cessation of operations would be a terrific body blow. They have had so many times. There is nothing that could have happened to the baseball business which could have hurt it more.

During the reconstruction period, which is going to involve nearly every country on the globe, baseball will have to go through a reconstruction period of its own, and baseball will weather the tough days ahead because the public will realize what it is up against and will be tolerant.

No game is more red-blooded than baseball as a sport or pastime in peaceful days, and people will want plenty of red-blooded amusement after the war is over. So the magnates need not go about hanging creeps on each other. The future of the game is bright enough, and it will be much better off for having gone through the fire. This view of the baseball situation is of course contingent only upon a lengthy continuation of the war.

Ball players are not receiving the inducements from shipyards and steel plants that were offered a few weeks ago.

Government Objets to Inducements Offered to Ball Players—Real War Work Evaded.

Ball players are not receiving the inducements from shipyards and steel plants that were offered a few weeks ago.

Government Objets to Inducements Offered to Ball Players—Real War Work Evaded.

Ball players are not receiving the inducements from shipyards and steel plants that were offered a few weeks ago.

Government Objets to Inducements Offered to Ball Players—Real War Work Evaded.

Ball players are not receiving the inducements from shipyards and steel plants that were offered a few weeks ago.

Government Objets to Inducements Offered to Ball Players—Real War Work Evaded.

Ball players are not receiving the inducements from shipyards and steel plants that were offered a few weeks ago.

Government Objets to Inducements Offered to Ball Players—Real War Work Evaded.

Ball players are not receiving the inducements from shipyards and steel plants that were offered a few weeks ago.

Government Objets to Inducements Offered to Ball Players—Real War Work Evaded.

Ball players are not receiving the inducements from shipyards and steel plants that were offered a few weeks ago.

Government Objets to Inducements Offered to Ball Players—Real War Work Evaded.

Ball players are not receiving the inducements from shipyards and steel plants that were offered a few weeks ago.

Government Objets to Inducements Offered to Ball Players—Real War Work Evaded.

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg Teacher of Violin

Classes Beginning First Week in September

All wishing to join the beginners class arranged in groups of 5 each will be given special prices for the first four lessons.

DR. C. J. GEARY
DENTIST
Office in Citizens National Bank Building, West Side, Phone 1102 Open Evenings Grand Rapids — Wisconsin ANALGESIA

LOCAL ITEMS

Freemen buy bonds; slaves wear them.

Fred Duncan was a business visitor in Milwaukee on Saturday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Erdman of the South Side, Oct. 1st.

Miss Esther Eberhardt has accepted a position in the Grand Rapids Bakery.

Mrs. Ed. Lakin returned the past week from a month's visit with friends in Milwaukee.

Max Cohen of Chicago spent several days in the city this past visiting with his brother, J. A. Cohen.

Lee Runyan has been confined to his home the greater part of the past week with an attack of the grippe.

Mrs. John Hess of the town of Sigel was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday.

Island Carrington has returned from Minocqua where he spent several months working at a summer resort.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tefear have bought a home on 17th Ave. of Reinhardt & Co. and intend moving in some time this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kelp of Nelsville arrived on Saturday and spent several days visiting at the home of Mrs. F. W. Griesbach.

Mr. Peterman (thief) of Riehland Center spent the past week in the city visiting with friends and looking after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Weiland and son, George, Mrs. WH Bodette and Mrs. N. Holland spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Appleton.

John Meyers has traded his home on Harvey St. to Harvey Gee for the same home on Chestnut street. Mr. Meyers has moved into his new home.

A new service flag was dedicated at Nekoosa on Sunday with appropriate services, and the flag now hangs across the main street in that village.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Crofton and Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards were at Rudolph last Friday where they attended the funeral of Lawrence Avery.

H. W. Wenger of the town of Sigel was among the callers at the Tribune office on Monday, having dropped in to advise his subscriber for another year.

Hermin Shearer has purchased the Paul Schwartz home on 7th street. Mrs. Schwartz and daughters will move to Milwaukee to make their future home.

Dr. D. J. Hayes of Milwaukee, a brother-in-law of B. R. Goggins and who is well known in this city, has been elected president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society.

Miss Margaret Ragan was in Milwaukee last week where she took a leading part in the Elks parade for the Fourth Liberty Loan. She was accompanied by Miss Gertrude Reiffard.

Mrs. Chas. Kern, who resides on the Plover Road, east of the city returned on Friday from Rochester, Minn., where she had been a patient in the hospital, having undergone an operation for goitre and rupture.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards have received a letter from their son, Joseph, who is in France with the field artillery. Joe reports that he is enjoying good health and doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Axel Wurland, who is located at Camp Lewis, Washington, arrived in the city this week on a ten day furlough to visit his mother, Mrs. John Wurland. Mr. Wurland has just left the hospital where he underwent surgical operation.

L. D. Miller, who has been farming on the Hemlock in the town of Seneca for several years was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Miller is making arrangements to sell his land and move to Muscoda, county, within the next two weeks where he will engage in farming.

Engineer Geo. Ward, who has been running on the Green Bay & Western out of Green Bay for several years is reported to be in poor health and has entered a sanitarium near Green Bay for treatment. Mr. Ward's many friends in this city hope to hear that he will soon enjoy good health again.

Leut. George Houston, who is located at Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, Iowa, arrived in the city on Saturday, being en route to his home and family and friends in this city. Mr. Houston reports that the man in the camp is training harder than ever, and are becoming more proficient as soldiers right along.

Wm. Ingram of the town of Nebronne was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Ingram reports that everybody down his way is busy digging potatoes, and that while the crop is not turning out as good as it might, the indications are that there will be a fair crop.

Seth Whitman of the town of Sigel was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Whitman, who is at the head of the Liberty Loan drive in his town, reports that they will probably raise their allotment, notwithstanding the fact that everybody is under the impression that the amount is rather large.

L. H. Cullen of the town of Sigel, returned on Wednesday from Warren, Illinois, where he had been called by the death of his father, R. C. Cullen. The older Mr. Cullen was engaged in the banking business at Warren, where he was one of the old settlers. He was 71 years of age at the time of his death and was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted when he was but 14 years of age.

John Shingo of the town of Grand Rapids, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Shingo reports that the town down his way are especially good this year and that he raised 47 bushels of oats on a half acre of land. Mr. Shingo, owing to advanced age, is not able to handle very much land, and has most of his place rented out, retarding only about five acres for his own use.

The date that has been selected for setting the clocks back to their right time is October 27th, at midnight. It is not known just what the general public thinks of this matter of daylight saving, but it is certain that the change did not cause the confusion that some people predicted. It would, and in fact, very few noticed the change, for the time that it had been in use for a day or two, and nobody seemed to care anything about the matter, after they had once got settled down with the new plan.

This matter of getting a paper to the boys over in France seems to be quite a proposition, and it is difficult to tell whether the paper is ever going to reach its destination or not. One of the soldier boys to whom we have sent the paper to regularly stated in a recent letter that he had received only one paper, and another stated that he had received his paper right along, and that it was as regular as the remainder of his mail. Where the papers go to the front it is impossible to say as the entire lot goes into the mail at once. Of course there is nothing we can do about all the matter, and possibly, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, things are undoubtedly an immense amount of mail going overseas on every boat, and possibly they are doing well to deliver as much of it as they do.

Mr. and Mrs. George Witte of Indiana Harbor, Ind., arrived in the city last week for an extended visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Witte on Third Ave. north. Mr. and Mrs. Witte have both just recovered from a case of typhoid fever. While working in an ammunition factory at Indiana Harbor George was taken seriously ill with the fever and was taken to the hospital at Hammond, Ind., where he was for ten weeks. While nursing her husband, Mrs. Witte moved to the hospital for four weeks.

For Sale!

Bargains in Rebuilt

Top Buggies,
Open Buggies,
Light Spring Wagons
Lumber Wagons.

We also do all kinds of
Auto Painting,
Upholstering,
General Repairing,
and Blacksmithing.

SWEET CARRIAGE WORKS

Baker St., East Side.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best
Grades at
Reasonable
Prices.

Keep Coal moving. There are consumers who want certain grades and sizes of coal but the happiest are those who make the best of what they can procure during these strenuous times.

CALL US UP AT

Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS



All Opticians Claim To
Make Them —

I make the EYES PROVE
the GLASSES are CORRECT
or they do not leave my estab-
lishment.

If your Glasses are correct today, you can see PERFECTLY, if not; the Glasses should be discarded and CORRECT GLASSES worn—do not ex-
periment—visit

LOUIS REICHEL

REGULATIONS ON HANDLING OF COAL

The enclosed form No. 249 has been found necessary to help establish a more nearly equitable distribution of Wisconsin's allotment of coal as we may receive it. By thus confining distribution to the bona fide dealers of the state who are properly registered and accounting to the Fuel Administration, the public will be better protected.

This ruling will also tend to facilitate and help the work of the County Fuel Administrators.

The dealer has become temporarily an agent of the government and holds the position of responsibility upon him rests the responsibility of equalizing and minimizing the consumption of fuel that the tremendous demands of coal in the prosecution of the war may be met. Upon the supply of fuel for the army and navy and all of the allied organizations hinges the success for which we strive.

Please read the following from the official bulletin, dated at Washington, August 9th. This will give a better idea of the tremendous part which coal is playing in this war.

—A few old style walking plows in good condition which we are selling very cheap.

Nash Hardware Co.

The convention of Women's Clubs which was to have been held at Elm Cliffs on Saturday, Oct. 12th has been postponed until further notice.

Mrs. Steve Slattery of Sturgeon Bay visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Glennon, several days, returning home on Wednesday.

Thus Goodwin of the town of Grand Rapids is in the city Tuesday on business. While here he favors the Tribune office with a pleasant call.

Goo. M. Hill was at Ripon on Tuesday to visit his son, Leslie, who is ill with Spanish influenza. He returned on the evening train and reports his son as out of danger.

Word has been received here that Reuben Crofton of this city was recently wounded by strafing while in action in France, but is now in a hospital recovering from his wounds.

Will Kellogg and J. M. Reed of Nekoosa returned the past week from South Dakota where they spent twenty-eight days hunting. They had a most enjoyable outing and the hunting was good.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Mulroy, who had expected to go to Milwaukee to live, have changed their mind and will continue to make their home in this city. Mr. Mulroy having accepted a position at Nekoosa.

A. S. Sutor received word on Sunday that his cousin, Ivo Wright of Marshfield had died at Camp Grant of Spanish Influenza. Mr. Wright was a married man. The funeral was held in Marshfield on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sutor and Mrs. Chas. Larimore attended the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Mulroy, who had expected to go to Milwaukee to live, have changed their mind and will continue to make their home in this city. Mr. Mulroy having accepted a position at Nekoosa.

A. S. Sutor received word on Sunday that his cousin, Ivo Wright of Marshfield had died at Camp Grant of Spanish Influenza. Mr. Wright was a married man. The funeral was held in Marshfield on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sutor and Mrs. Chas. Larimore attended the funeral.

TO FORESTALL SHORTAGE
OF KEROSENE

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refiners throughout the country:

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil.

We have not, therefore, put the brakes on the situation because of the summer season through which we have just passed. Now, however, we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and unless steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply we shall undoubtedly this winter face a shortage much more acute than we have yet experienced in any of the previous years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger of Waukesha were in the city on Saturday, being on their way to Sigel, Mo. and friends and relatives in this city. Mr. Kissinger reports that he harvested about 800 barrels of cranberries this season, and that the fruit was gotten in a pretty good shape, and if the scarcity of sugar does not have a tendency to keep down the price of the berries too much it will be well satisfied with his season's work."

Pittsville Record.—A decidedly unpleasant feature of the 4th liberty loan drive right at the beginning is the gross publicity given to the amount of residents who have bought one man-breaded on their card; another came around and got it. How many ways is this?

Local settings, we understand, were held and here again the statements were proved over.

The card came back to your town and to the address of another party. Even if these men used average care to keep the information from the prying eyes of others from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger over Sunday, Mr. Kissinger reports that he harvested about 800 barrels of cranberries this season, and that the fruit was gotten in a pretty good shape, and if the scarcity of sugar does not have a tendency to keep down the price of the berries too much it will be well satisfied with his season's work."

—A few old style walking plows in good condition which we are selling very cheap.

Nash Hardware Co.

The convention of Women's Clubs which was to have been held at Elm Cliffs on Saturday, Oct. 12th has been postponed until further notice.

Mrs. Steve Slattery of Sturgeon Bay visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Glennon, several days, returning home on Wednesday.

Thus Goodwin of the town of Grand Rapids is in the city Tuesday on business. While here he favors the Tribune office with a pleasant call.

Goo. M. Hill was at Ripon on Tuesday to visit his son, Leslie, who is ill with Spanish influenza. He returned on the evening train and reports his son as out of danger.

Word has been received here that Reuben Crofton of this city was recently wounded by strafing while in action in France, but is now in a hospital recovering from his wounds.

Will Kellogg and J. M. Reed of Nekoosa returned the past week from South Dakota where they spent twenty-eight days hunting. They had a most enjoyable outing and the hunting was good.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sutor and Mrs. Chas. Larimore attended the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Mulroy, who had expected to go to Milwaukee to live, have changed their mind and will continue to make their home in this city. Mr. Mulroy having accepted a position at Nekoosa.

A. S. Sutor received word on Sunday that his cousin, Ivo Wright of Marshfield had died at Camp Grant of Spanish Influenza. Mr. Wright was a married man. The funeral was held in Marshfield on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sutor and Mrs. Chas. Larimore attended the funeral.

TO FORESTALL SHORTAGE
OF KEROSENE

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refiners throughout the country:

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil.

We have not, therefore, put the brakes on the situation because of the summer season through which we have just passed. Now, however,

we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and unless steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply we shall undoubtedly this winter face a shortage much more acute than we have yet experienced in any of the previous years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger of Waukesha were in the city on Saturday, being on their way to Sigel, Mo. and friends and relatives in this city. Mr. Kissinger reports that he harvested about 800 barrels of cranberries this season, and that the fruit was gotten in a pretty good shape, and if the scarcity of sugar does not have a tendency to keep down the price of the berries too much it will be well satisfied with his season's work."

Pittsville Record.—A decidedly unpleasant feature of the 4th liberty loan drive right at the beginning is the gross publicity given to the amount of residents who have bought one man-breaded on their card; another came around and got it. How many ways is this?

Local settings, we understand, were held and here again the statements were proved over.

The card came back to your town and to the address of another party. Even if these men used average care to keep the information from the prying eyes of others from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger over Sunday, Mr. Kissinger reports that he harvested about 800 barrels of cranberries this season, and that the fruit was gotten in a pretty good shape, and if the scarcity of sugar does not have a tendency to keep down the price of the berries too much it will be well satisfied with his season's work."

—A few old style walking plows in good condition which we are selling very cheap.

Nash Hardware Co.

The convention of Women's Clubs which was to have been held at Elm Cliffs on Saturday, Oct. 12th has been postponed until further notice.

Mrs. Steve Slattery of Sturgeon Bay visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Glennon, several days, returning home on Wednesday.

Thus Goodwin of the town of Grand Rapids is in the city Tuesday on business. While here he favors the Tribune office with a pleasant call.

Goo. M. Hill was at Ripon on Tuesday to visit his son, Leslie, who is ill with Spanish influenza. He returned on the evening train and reports his son as out of danger.

Word has been received here that Reuben Crofton of this city was recently

BUREAUS MAY BE MOVED ELSEWHERE

SOME OF THEM COULD BE JUST AS WELL LOCATED IN OTHER CITIES AS WASHINGTON.

WOULD BENEFIT THE CAPITAL

People All Over the Country Saving Up for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the Full Success of Which Is Assured.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—There would no doubt be a considerable amount of inconvenience if some of the bureaus in Washington were removed to other cities. At the same time it seems altogether likely that something of that kind must be done in order to take care of the business. If it is to expand as constantly as it has in the past, Congress is ready in earnest about moving some of these bureaus and it is pointed out that quite a number could just as well be located in other cities as in Washington.

The war risk insurance bureau under the treasury department says that 13,000 additional clerks will be needed to carry on its business. There is no office room or housing room for these clerks and there will not be, even with the additional buildings that are being erected. In many other cities it is said that there is plenty of office space and housing space and that there is no reason why many of these clerks could not be taken away from Washington.

It has always been thought that any activity or boom that brings lots of money to a town is a good thing. Washington is suffering from too much money. There is too much money being spent in Washington. There is more money than commodities. As a consequence all prices have gone sky-high and it is almost impossible to obtain labor, especially domestic labor, while the prices paid for all kinds of foodstuffs and clothing are from 20 to 50 per cent higher than in other cities. The people who have to buy, who have to pay for all commodities, would like to see a part of this prosperity transferred to other cities.

Absolute confidence exists in government circles that the Fourth Liberty Loan is going to be a success. Cautiously enough, it is already well known that those people who did not subscribe for the first loan, subscribed a little for the second, and then a larger amount for the third, have been saving up for the express purpose of making a liberal subscription for the fourth loan. From all over the country reports are received showing that the people are more in earnest than ever before, and that as they see the sacrifices that are being made in this great war, they are more than willing to make some sacrifices themselves. Of course, it costs a vast amount of money to carry on in war, far distant from our shores, but it is encouraging to the high officials in Washington to know that the people are going to furnish the necessary money whether it be in the shape of loans or taxes. And just as the big tax bill is brought out, it is dawning upon the minds of people that they had better invest their money in liberty bonds rather than in tax receipts.

When that belated agricultural survey bill was before the Senate it was severely criticized in many particulars. Senator King of Utah asserted emphatically that the farmers were not asking for \$20,000,000 to be spent in sending federal clerks and commissions to teach them how to farm. "We do not want that sort of thing," he said. Lawrence Y. Sherman, whom many men in Illinois call "Larry," has a way of getting off almost plumpmatic observations which have received the designation "Sherman-esque." Recently in discussing the federal trade commission he remarked: "It is an incubator for United States senators and other officers. Many candidates have been hatched in this nest." He referred to the fact that Joe Davies of Wisconsin and William J. Harris of Georgia both became candidates for United States senator. Referring to critics, and more particularly those in magazines, and other writers, he said: "The less one has done of constructive work of any kind in private life, the better qualified he is to instruct those who have founded and managed great undertakings." Speaking of the city of Chicago, which he praised, but which he said gave 60,000 majority against him, he gave utterance to this truth about politics: "We"—he was then referring to the downstate section of Illinois—"always can figure out in the 35 wards of Chicago about how large the majority will be against any country candidate and then we simply go out in the country and get a bigger majority, whatever it may need to be."

The upstate politicians in New York have always worked the same game in that great state and probably other country districts in other sections also have used the same system.

Study the Future Well. The future contains your uncertain block of Parlan marble. Beware how you smile! Do not touch it until you have a plan, an idea, to work out of it. You may so far the marble as to hinder the highest expression of your soul through it.

All Sailors Superstitious. All sailors are superstitious, but none is so completely under this influence as the old deep-sea fisherman. He puts the deepest faith in "signs" and omens of all kinds. Nothing would induce a skipper of the old school to sail on a Friday. One intrepid unbeknown who dared to leave the docks at Grimsby, England, on a Good Friday was hoisted through the lock gates by the boundless populace. In spite of thus challenging the fates, however, he returned safely with ship and crew.

His Preference. Alvin had always longed for a dog. One day the nurse announced that if he would pray for it, God might send him a brother or a sister very soon. That night the nurse overheard him saying his prayers. He ended with: "Dear God, I would like a brother or a sister, but if it's just the same to you, I'd lots rather have a dog."

Not the Cause. Water on the brain is seldom due to a thirst for knowledge.—Boston Transcript.

Optimistic Thought. Concealing secrets is sometimes no less advantageous to a man than ignorance.

Long Wars of the Past. A review of history shows that at the most momentous clashes of arms have resulted in long wars. In the middle ages England waged an intermittent conflict with France known as the Hundred Years' war; while the corresponding conflict between England and Scotland may be said to have been a five-century one.

Great as the nitrato industry of Chile is, the ore beds themselves are seldom of vast size, though they spread over large areas. Occasionally the ore is found within a foot or two of the surface, and at other times it is twenty feet deep.

New Phone System. Barranquilla, Colombia, is to have a municipally owned and operated telephone system to replace the antiquated equipment now in use. There will be a demand for American supplies.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Madison.—The total valuation of all property in this state, real and personal, for assessment purposes for the year 1918, was announced by the state tax commission at \$3,846,265,742. Upon the figures credited for the various counties will be based the amount of state taxes to be levied next year upon each. Real estate is valued at \$3,045,583,229, and personal property at \$800,580,515. The 1918 assessment shows a comparatively small rise over the figures for 1917, the increase being \$23,793,302. Milwaukee county's new assessment is placed at \$693,842,403, an increase of \$43,189,155 for the year.

Madison.—Twelve firms have been penalized by the food administration for failure to obtain a license for operation of creameries or cheese factories. Among those invited to contribute \$25 to the Red Cross are the Brooklyn Creamery Co., Green Lake; Kingston Co-operative Creamery Association, Kingston; Oxford Creamery, Oxford; Steiner Brothers Creamery, Mauston; Mt. Horeb Co-operative creamery; Linda Cheese Factory, Mauston; Wauwatosa Creamery, and Steiner Mercantile Co. was requested to pay \$100.

Appleton.—Miss Esther Ashman of this city has joined in the ranks of Appleton's women who are taking the place of men called into service. She accepted a position with the local gas company as meter reader. It is expected soon that all the positions in meter reading will be filled by women. Miss Ashman is the second meter reader to accept a position in Appleton.

Oshkosh.—The little village of Oneto, eight miles from Oshkosh, made a great record in the fourth Liberty Loan drive. Alotted the raising of \$36,498, in the first day of the drive, the village oversubscribed with a total of \$27,000. The population is only about 1,200, mostly retired farmers, and there are no industries.

Manitowoc.—The Herald and The News, daily newspapers, have been consolidated as The Herald-News and will be issued from the office of The Herald. George McFarlane, formerly with The News, becomes city editor. The combined circulation is 5,000. The paper will occupy a new office building and will add new equipment.

La Crosse.—Capt. Herman Rupp, former commander of Co. B, Third regiment, Wisconsin National guard, has been given the croix de guerre, the French war medal, for bravery in action, according to information contained in letters received here. Capt. Rupp is the first La Crosse man to receive the French war medal.

Madison.—A swing oil in the number of purebred stallions used for public service in Wisconsin is shown by figures presented in the report of the department of agriculture, division of horse breeding, for 1918. In 1917 these desirable sires numbered 1,723, in 1918, 1,561.

Madison.—Two new state guard companies have been mustered into service, the Thirty-sixth at Middleton, under command of Capt. H. C. Ruenzel, and the Thirty-seventh at Waupaca, under command of Capt. Roy Holly.

Madison.—While any mature deer

may be killed in Wisconsin this year,

the conservation commission will pro-

test all fawn. Notice to this effect

was mailed to game warden and

county clerks.

La Crosse.—Lt. Col. J. Brooks Shumard, veteran of the Spanish war and in the regular army since 1899, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel. Shumard was a member of Co. M, Third regiment, W. N. G., in the Spanish war, attaining the rank of sergeant. He has seen service in the Philippines, Alaska, and Panama.

Madison.—The state board of con-

trol has appointed Prof. William A. Cochran, veteran teacher in the State School for the Deaf at Delavan, acting superintendent of the institution effective Oct. 1, when the resignation of H. C. Buell takes effect. Mr. Buell re-

signed recently to engage in army Y. M. C. A. work.

Rhinelander.—A picture of the kai-

ser and his six sons, taken from the

home of a local resident, was sprin-

kled with kerosene and burned before 4,000 people at the close of a Liberty Loan meeting.

Fond du Lac.—A. G. Burg, agent for Marathon county, is urging all potato growers in the county to exhibit samples of their potato stock at the potato show to be held in Milwaukee, Nov. 20 to 24.

Madison.—The sum of \$500,000 has been withdrawn from state banks by State Treasurer Henry Johnson. The amount is needed for road work and other state activities.

Madison.—The Grand Rapids Street Railway company is permitted by the railroad commission to discontinue the sale of six tickets for 25 cents and to charge a straight 5-cent fare.

Madison.—While not approving the system, principal nor amounts, the Wisconsin railroad commission granted the Wisconsin Telephone company the right to inaugurate installation charges ordered by Postmaster General Burleson, director general of the telegraph and telephone lines.

West Ashland.—The first Wisconsin woman to be mentioned on the official United States casualty list is Nellie M. Dingley of this city. Miss Dingley, a nurse, died of disease in a French hospital.

Ashland.—For the first time since

leaving this city a year ago, when

they enlisted in the army, Private Frank Blahnik and Private James Schweiger, cousins, met recently in a French hos-

pital, where both had been taken after

being wounded on the western front.

Eau Claire.—David Drummond, till

recently president of the Drummond

Packing company, which he founded in 1873, died suddenly here while at

his library reading a newspaper.

His death was the cause. He was 69 years old.

Kenosha.—Kasmer Gentoff, 36 year

old, proprietor of a saloon here, was

found dead in his bedroom with a bul-

let wound in his left temple. There

was a revolver in his left hand but the

police believe that the revolver was

placed in his hand to indicate suicide.

Appleton.—Outagamie county's share

in the United war work campaign is

\$69,000. This amount will probably be

taken out of the patriotic fund which

is being established shortly to the war

chest which was first organized at

Kenosha.

Appleton.—Outagamie county's share

in the United war work campaign is

\$69,000. This amount will probably be

taken out of the patriotic fund which

is being established shortly to the war

chest which was first organized at

Kenosha.

Appleton.—Outagamie county's share

in the United war work campaign is

\$69,000. This amount will probably be

taken out of the patriotic fund which

is being established shortly to the war

chest which was first organized at

Kenosha.

Appleton.—Outagamie county's share

in the United war work campaign is

\$69,000. This amount will probably be

taken out of the patriotic fund which

is being established shortly to the war

chest which was first organized at

Kenosha.

Appleton.—Outagamie county's share

in the United war work campaign is

\$69,000. This amount will probably be

taken out of the patriotic fund which

is being established shortly to the war

chest which was first organized at

Kenosha.

Appleton.—Outagamie county's share

in the United war work campaign is

\$69,000. This amount will probably be

taken out of the patriotic fund which

is being established shortly to the war

chest which was first organized at

Kenosha.

Appleton.—Outagamie county's share

in the United war work campaign is

\$69,000. This amount will probably be

taken out of the patriotic fund which

is being established shortly to the war

chest which was first organized at

Kenosha.

Appleton.—Outagamie county's share

in the United war work campaign is

\$69,000. This amount will probably be

taken out of the patriotic fund which

is being established shortly to the war

chest which was first organized at

Kenosha.

Appleton.—Outagamie county's share

in the United war work campaign is

\$69,000. This amount will probably be

taken out of the patriotic fund which

is being established shortly to the war

chest which was first organized at

Kenosha.

Appleton.—Outagamie county's share

in the United war work campaign is

\$69,000. This amount will probably be

Building Model Towns for War Workers

By Robert H. Moulton

Uncle Sam Is Providing Money But After War Buildings Will Revert to the Communities

WHEN the United States entered the war and orders for goods of every description began to pour into industrial plants on a huge scale, the first cry of the manufacturers was for men. Whether skilled or unskilled, there was work for them. In order to attract as many as possible, wages were raised to almost unprecedented heights. Mechanics began to draw from \$7 to \$15 a day.

High wages served the purpose of obtaining labor, immediately a new problem arose. Workmen came, but went away again. The output of factories was below what it should have been and it was difficult to maintain quality. This was due to the fact that as fast as the factories raised wages landlords raised rents. If a man was earning \$10 a day and was obliged to pay nearly that much for a decent place in which to live, he did not linger long. Some factories were hiring 6,000 men a year in order to maintain a force of 1,000.

Then Uncle Sam stepped in and went into the town-building business. An appropriation of \$100,000,000 was made for emergency wartime housing, and while that was only a start it was sufficient to provide shelter for about 150,000 persons. More money has been asked and it doubtless will be forthcoming.

In the beginning Uncle Sam made a mistake. His first idea was to provide temporary barracks, something on the order of those at the army encampments. But in the case of the ship workers he found out that 60 per cent of them are married, and their wives and children objected to living in bunk houses. Moreover, temporary houses, while costing with 10 per cent of as much as permanent ones, are a total loss within a few years.

So he decided to make these towns permanent. As a result, he is now covering whole square miles of vacant countryside with pretty little houses, boarding places, stores, theaters, churches, paved streets and all utilities. He has at his service the best town planners and architects in America. And with all the baste that is being made, beauty and good taste are not being sacrificed. The houses will not all be alike in color, material or style. On the contrary, throughout each of these spacious, sunshiny tracts, will be evidence that the thing was planned as a whole—that this street was curved on purpose, because a curved street is prettier than a straight one—that yonder church was put squarely across the end of the path because it would look well there. The eye will unconsciously strain a vain search for eyesores, blank side walls, billboards and disorder.

The chief benefit which accrues to the worker from the building of these towns is the fact that landlordism is to be a thing unknown. The benefits are to go unfailingly to the workers. Rents must be based on cost and not on the maximum which the tenants can be forced to pay. And inasmuch as Uncle Sam has no desire to retain the ownership after the war, he has evolved a scheme to sell them not to individuals, but to the communities as a whole, to be held in trust as community property.

Each such town will be, at the start, at least, in the complete possession of a local housing company composed of and partially financed by public-spirited business men of the vicinity. They put up 20 per cent of the money and they get the other 80 per cent on first mortgage from the United States labor department or from the shipping board, each of which has \$50,000,000 given them by congress this spring for just this purpose.

In congested communities, the government lays down the stipulation that dividends shall be forever limited to 5 per cent annually—even after the government's mortgage is paid off. Any excess income must be re-expended upon the property or else eliminated by lowering the rents. The part of the rent that would ordinarily go to landlords' profits will go to pay off the government's share at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent a year. The mortgage is for ten years, and at the end of that time enough presumably will be paid off to enable the government to say: "Get a private mortgage to pay off the balance."

Then if the local housing company has not meanwhile sold off any of the houses the town will substantially own itself, subject to the payment of its rents will be based purely on costs of capital and service. The private capital, limited to 5 per cent return, is practically a second mortgage. One of the first government loans made to the new village at Newport News provided that 90 per cent of the private capital is to be amortized and retired. Normally the private capital owns equity, including the part of the cost which has been amortized and the unearned increment, the size of which is more or less problematical, but it can't do anything with this treasure except redistribute the annual proceeds therefrom among the people in the form of a rebate on rents or in communal services, preferably the latter.

GLEANED PIECEMEAL FROM NEAR AND FAR

For use in small rooms a bed has been invented that can be hoisted into a ceiling recess when empty; a panel descending and covering the opening in the ceiling when it is lowered.

The state supreme court has ruled that where a Colorado employer sends a worker outside the state as part of his employment, and the worker is killed, dependents can collect compensation benefits.

The Arabs introduced simple principles into mathematics and extended the use and application of that science. They added to arithmetic the decimal system and the Arabic numerals, which are, however, of Hindu origin.

London's electric lights are provided by about 80 companies, which supply current at voltages ranging from 110 to 240.

The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, white from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

The bureau of civilian marksmanship of the war department is encouraging the establishment of women's rifle clubs.



At normal rentals, the revenues of such a community will be far greater than ordinary taxes. For while houses depreciate, land neither rises nor wears, and such a town will be in effect owner of all its underlying land. The Utopia of the single taxers is achieved by virtue of the fact that the town was caught young and started right with no head boom allowed! The town will be in the position of having bought itself at cost without letting anybody pocket profits on the rising values.

Perhaps the most remarkable example of Uncle Sam's ability as a town builder is Yorkshire, near Camden, N. J., designed to serve employees of the New York Shipbuilding corporation. This town, where 10,000 of Uncle Sam's shipworkers will live while they are making ships with which to beat Germany, might almost be said to have been built overnight. Starting work early in the summer, 10,000 houses will be ready for occupancy in October, and another thousand will follow within a few months. Some idea of the speed employed in the work is indicated by the fact that one group of five workers' houses was put up from foundation to roof in 36 hours.

While putting up a thousand houses in a few months is an amazing feat in itself, it becomes so when it is understood that the buildings of Yorkshire are to be things of beauty, embodying all that is attractive in our old Colonial style of architecture, and at the same time up to date in everything. In short, it will be a town that will give the workers new zest for the morrow's work when they troop home of an evening.

Spoof, practicality and simplicity, but the best of everything, was the gist of the government's instructions, and these instructions are being followed to the letter. At the same time there isn't a trace of paternalism in the government's attitude toward the workmen. Uncle Sam simply wanted to show them that he fully appreciates what they are doing for him.

The town of Yorkshire will occupy a site of 140 acres, 100 of which are now being developed. The main feature of the town plan is a central square, about 300 feet on each side, from which the major streets radiate. Around the central square three-story buildings have been erected, with stores on the first floor and apartments above. The west side of the square opens upon a broad green, or common, 125 feet wide and 450 feet long, which is flanked at its further end by church sites and terminated by a site for a school or library on an axis. From the north side of the central square a broad boulevard leads out toward New creek, connecting with a bridge and main connecting road to the shipyards. Parks and playgrounds are also liberally provided for. Streets are laid out, for the most part, with a width of 50 feet, with roadway 18 feet wide, grass strips 9 feet, 6 inches wide, and sidewalk 4 feet wide. A few streets of greater width where there will be a concentration of traffic have been provided, while alleys of a 10-foot width are provided on the interior of all blocks.

The plan for Yorkshire is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The order for brick for Yorkshire is said to have been the largest single order of its kind ever given. The brick used came from several different manufacturers and is varied as to color, etc., so that the aspect of the village will not be at all monotonous.

In fact, the architect has consistently aimed at avoiding monotony. Starting as he did on virgin land—the site of Yorkville before he went to work on it looked like an ideal golf course—it was out of the question to run up houses in straight rows, as if in a city. On the other hand, individual houses would have been too expensive. The problem that confronted him, therefore, was to produce dwellings at a minimum cost and yet make them as attractive as the nature of the plan demanded.

Because of the great distress among German war sufferers dependent on pensions, owing to the depreciation of money, the imperial committee has suggested special allowances be made in addition to the war pensions.

Charles Currier is the last of a group of aged persons who lived on adjacent farms in Warner, N. H. The oldest of the five attained a century and the youngest lived to the age of ninety-two years, six months.

Whence Chicago?

The name of our greatest Western city has always been traced to the wild man, in a book entitled "Sketches of Western Adventure," which does scant justice to its absorbingly interesting contents, we find the name of an Indian town in Tennessee in 1784 given as Chicangu. Is it not probable that this is where the name came from?

Will Not Make Fancy Blankets.

Washington—All woolen mills have been requested by the war industries board to stop the manufacture of naval or fancy Indian blankets. Indians themselves, whose small production is made upon hand looms, are not af-

fected.

Sean Causes Baby's Death.

Bismarck, Mo.—Swallowing a bean caused the death of Anna Knass, eighteen months old, here recently. The bean stuck in her windpipe and choked her.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

NEW YORKER LOSES LIMBS ONE BY ONE

Patient Ends Life When About to Undergo Eighteenth Operation.

Portchester, N. Y.—Advised by surgeons that he would have to undergo his eighteenth operation if he wished to save his life, Alexander T. Jackson, thirty-seven years old, committed suicide at his home here by cutting his throat with a knife. Jackson suffered

They were crossing Washington street at Meridian, after the theater, a few nights ago, and it seemed that mother and daughter were not perfectly agreed on the nature of daughter's apparel. At theater time the weather was rainy, but when they came out, it had been raining and though there was no shower at the moment there was much wind, and daughter's filmy white silk skirt was blowing about in dangerous fashion as she stepped off the curb. She stopped repeatedly and pulled the skirt down, then fairly ran to the shelter of the Merchants' Bank building, leaving mother, who was a bit plump, to roll along as best she could.

"Why didn't you wait for me?" demanded mother, on reaching the girl. "Well!" was the retort, "my ears are not cold. I wasn't going to poke along there and let my skirt get up around my ears, was I?"

"If my ears were cold," said mother, surveying the filmy skirts, "I'd hate to try to get them warm with all you have on!"—Indianapolis News.

Simply Rasy Skin.

Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At drugists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

JUST HOW PEDDLER GOT BY

Short Conversation Enlightened Attorney as to Manner in Which Called Evaded Office Force.

City Attorney Stephens was amazed the other day when a peddler invaded his private sanctum and began dilating on the merits of an ash sifter.

"I don't want an ash sifter," snorted Stephens, but I do want to know how you got in here."

"Everyone needs an ash sifter," persisted the peddler, ignoring the question.

"But I don't," snapped Stephens. "I burn gas."

"But you smoke, don't you?" demanded the peddler.

"You win," cried the attorney; "I know now how you got in."

"How?" questioned the perplexed peddler.

"Just sifted," was the laconic reply.—Los Angeles Times.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic Soaps are applied. It heals quickly without scars. See and use by all druggists. For free sample write The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

An Irish Courtship.

An Irish sheriff got a writ to serve on a young widow and, on coming into her presence said: "Madam, I have an attachment for you."

"My dear sir," she said blushing, "your attachment is reciprocated."

"You don't understand me, you must proceed to court," said the sheriff.

"Well, I know 'tis leap year, but I prefer to let you do the courting yourself. Men are much better at that than women."

"Madam, this is no time for fooling. The justice is waiting."

"The justice waiting? Well, I suppose I must go, but the thing is so sudden, and besides I'd prefer a priest to do it!"—Exchange.

\$1800 in Rewards

Delivered through your local dealer.

\$895 Overland Touring Car

\$450 Ford Touring Car

\$250 Piano or Motorcycle

\$100 Diamond Ring

\$50 Victor Victrola

\$30 Elgin Gold Watch

\$25 Eastman Kodak

Rewards duplicated in case of ties

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Doesn't hurt at all and costs only a few cents

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!

TOO PLAYFUL FOR ANY USE

So Judge Decides to Limit His Activities and Sends Him to Detention Home.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The East side's most "playful" boy is at the detention home.

He was a trifling too boisterous, also too exuberant and lively. There was his last day's play before the judge decided to limit his activities.

Atten, a ten-year-old girl playmate over the head with a gas pipe, poured oil on a child's face, broke a broomstick over his mother's head, chased rabbits belonging to playmates until they dropped dead, and perpetrated every trick he could think of on neighbors' cats and dogs. The little girl who was on the receiving end of the gaspipe spent several days in a hospital.

The "playful" boy's parents stated that he was a "good and obedient son," but the judge failed to hear them, and sent the eleven-year-old culprit up to the reformatory.

WAR CUTS HOLDUP PROFITS

Chicago Is Not Now the Rich Field for Operations It Once Was.

Chicago.—Horrors of war are without number. Time was when Chicago was a rich harvest field for gentlemen of the light finger art and the handy gun—when if a fellow stuck up a guy, he got some dough. But not now—everyone has put their money into Liberty bonds, War Savings stamps, Thrift stamps, Red Cross benefits and other war things. Said old Joe Young here recently when arrested for holding up a pedestrian.

"It isn't worth it any more," he said ruefully. "They don't have any dough—it's war."

Rabbit Upsets Preacher.

Guthrie, Okla.—E. C. Storms of Oklahoma City, had a narrow escape from death when the automobile which he was driving struck a jack-rabbit near Marshall, causing the big car to skid into the ditch. Storms suffered a dislocated shoulder and a badly bruised head.

Joy Ride in Hearse.

Chicago.—Three Chicago men borrowed a white hearse, threw on the power and went joy riding. Later the hearse was found wrecked in a ditch.

Will Not Make Fancy Blankets.

Washington—All woolen mills have been requested by the war industries board to stop the manufacture of naval or fancy Indian blankets. Indians themselves, whose small production is made upon hand looms, are not af-

fected.

Sean Causes Baby's Death.

Bismarck, Mo.—Swallowing a bean caused the death of Anna Knass, eighteen months old, here recently. The bean stuck in her windpipe and choked her.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

WRIGLEY'S

FOR VICTORY BUY LIBERTY BONDS

We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

Who Do I Give These Cars To?

YOU?

On December 14, 1918

I am Going to Give Away Two Automobiles

I have been giving away automobiles for a long time. Now I'm going to give away two more. Send me the coupon down in the corner and I'll tell you about it. One of the cars I am going to give away is the latest model, fully equipped and cannot be equalled. It will be delivered right at some one's front door without a cent of cost to them. The other car is a Ford. Send me the coupon down

In re estate of Louis Fournier, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that at a hearing to be held in the Probate Court of Wood County, on the 5th Tuesday, being the 29th day of October, A. D. 1918, at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, county of Wood, and state of Wisconsin, that the cause will be heard and considered the application of A. Fournier, to admit to probate the estate of Louis Fournier, deceased, of the city of Grand Rapids, and the city, deceased, and for the appointment of an executor.

Notice is hereby given, that at the general term of said court to be held at said court house, on the 2nd Tuesday, being the 11th day of November, A. D. 1918, that all documents for confirmation and allowance made to be presented to said court by the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, and the city, or before the Master of Peckover A. D. 1918, or be barred.

Dated Oct. 1st, 1918.
By the court,
CHAS. E. BRIGGS, W. J. CONWAY,
Attorney. County Judge.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, October 10, 1918

Published by

W. A. DRUM & A. B. SUTOR

Entered at the post office at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

Subscription Price

Per Year \$5

Six Months 3.50

Three Months 1.50

Payable in Advance

Published every Thursday at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each 75¢

Card of Thanks, each 10¢

Translant Readouts, per line 10¢

Obituary Poetry, per line 15¢

Paid Entertainments, per line 15¢

Display Ad Rates, per inch 15¢

This newspaper is a member of the Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association and pledges its uncompromising loyalty to our government in this war.

ORSON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call

telephone 223, or at the house,

Kruger & Wheeler Flats, 1st Street north.

DR. C. T. FOOTE

Office in MacKinnon Block at

West end of bridge

Phones—

Office, 28. Residence, 45

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

X-RAY

DR. J. K. GOODRICH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Entrance west of Bank of Grand

Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12,

2 to 6, 7 to 8

GOGGINS & BRAZEAU
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in the MacKinnon Block

on the West Side

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Telephone No. 104

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in Wool Block

over postoffice

Telephone No. 91

Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

W. T. LYLE
Licensed Embalmer and

Funeral Director

Store on West Side

Lady Attendant at Mortuaries

Night phone 886; Day phone 885

O. R. MOORE
PHOTOGRAPHER

Over Gill's Paint Store

Twenty-six years behind the

camera, but not a day behind

the times.

HELEN M. GILKEY
TEACHER OF PIANO

Phone 90

Residence 210, South 4th Street

D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Law, Loans and Collections. We

have \$2,000 which will be loaned

at a low rate of interest. Of-

fices over First Natl. Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

J. J. JEFFREY
LAWYER

Loans and Collections. Com-

mercial and Probate Law. Of-

fices across from Church's Drug

Store

W. E. WHEELAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in Daly Block, East Side

Telephone No. 243

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

W. Melvin Ruckel, M. D
Practice Limited to

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT

Glasses fitted correctly. Ear

and Eye Surgeon. Riverview

Hospital. Office in Wood County

Bank Building. Phone No. 254

J. R. RAGAN
SPAFFORD BUILDING

East Side

LICENSED EMBALMER

AND UNDETAKER

House Phone No. 69

Store 312

John Ernsler, residence phone

No. 435

GEO. W. BAKER & SON
UNDERTAKERS AND

LICENSED EMBALMERS

North Second Street East Side

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Business Phone 401

Night Calls, 402

Personal Attention Given

All Work

FARM BUREAUS GROW TO
MEET WAR NEEDS

County farm bureaus, 725 strong, with a membership of over 300,000 are bringing to the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges the organized help of patriotic American farmers in planning and exerting the agricultural department and the colleges, 497 new bureaus were organized to meet the war needs, and the membership increased from 96,000 to its present figure. The new county farm bureaus have found a local outlet in which the entire movement of the county centers, where the county agent, the home demonstration agent, the leader of boys' and girl's club work, and the farm management demonstrator work hand in hand with the farmers and their families in all matters relating to the advancement of agricultural, home and community life.

It costs from 45 to 50 cents a day to feed a soldier, who takes about 178,557,000 pounds of bread a day for an army of three million men. "Not since the Army has been in France has a single soldier had to wait a minute for a meal." — Per-

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

—Published by—

W. A. DRUM & A. B. SUTOR

Entered at the post office at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

SARATOGA

Along the Seneca Road

SIGEL

Mr. and Mrs. David Anderson of Cranmore were over Sunday guests at the G. Anderson home.

Mrs. Henry Jackson who has been spending some time with relatives and friends in this vicinity left last week Wednesday for her home in Milwaukee.

Elmer Hanson of Watpac was visiting around here a couple of days this last week.

Mr. Swanson of Chicago is visiting the home of Mrs. Johnson.

Franklin Johnson visited with horde tolls over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter of Grand Rapids are visiting at the Tom Crystal home.

School commenced in Dist. No. 1 last Monday with Miss Irene Lewis as teacher.

A Ford car was to be seen in the ditch just beyond the Sampson curve last Sunday morning, with one wheel smashed and minor injuries. The curve in the road at that point is such that it cannot be easily made when running over thirty-five or forty miles an hour and autos should try to prevail on the road commissioners to straighten such curves as they can run right along.

The S. C. will hold their regular meeting with Mrs. Wm. Jackson Thursday, Oct. 17. Miss Mary Carlson is expected to be present and talk to the girls.

The pupils of the Jackson school will give a patriotic program Saturday evening, Oct. 12 at the school house. All are invited.

CITY POINT

Last Thursday morning the home of Joe Mendenhall burned to the ground and a 15 months old baby boy was also burned, 2 little girls who were locked in the house broke thru the window, and saved themselves. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community. Anything in clothing will be greatly appreciated as nothing was said.

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson of Sibleton visited relatives last week at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Perryton of Ohio are expected this week to take charge of the A. G. church the coming year.

The Staffton Mr. and Mrs. A. Amundson, Bill Hargrave and Lewis Leopold and Miss Alice Shaw attended the Jackson county fair last Thursday.

John Lewis and Dr. Garret of Black River Falls delivered addresses in his own hall Saturday night on the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Mrs. Franson attended to the funeral of her son, John, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Carlson.

Archie Shearer was up the river last Sunday and caught a string of the plekerel. One weighed 11½ pounds.

A. L. Akey and wife and Jeff and Paul Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Friday.

John Lewis and family attended to the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Miss Florence Bullock is helping Charley Pike's dig potatoes.

BIRON

Archie Shearer was up the river last Sunday and caught a string of the plekerel. One weighed 11½ pounds.

A. L. Akey and wife and Jeff and Paul Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Friday.

John Lewis and family attended to the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Miss Florence Bullock is helping Charley Pike's dig potatoes.

RUDOLPH

The funeral of Lawrence Akey, the first soldier of Rudolph was held at St. Philomena's church Friday, Oct. 4th. The procession formed at the residence of Peter Akey and consisted of the Mingo Singing Squad of Grand Rapids, the Foresters, Legion, Sons of Veterans, the six flower girls, who were the first to march, Rudolph's ever had.

There was the hearse of the railroad there. Lillian Galaway spent Sunday with her father and family here.

The funeral of Lawrence Akey was attended by all the people of Rudolph.

Rev. P. J. Witzel sang the hymn "We'll Meet Again" at the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

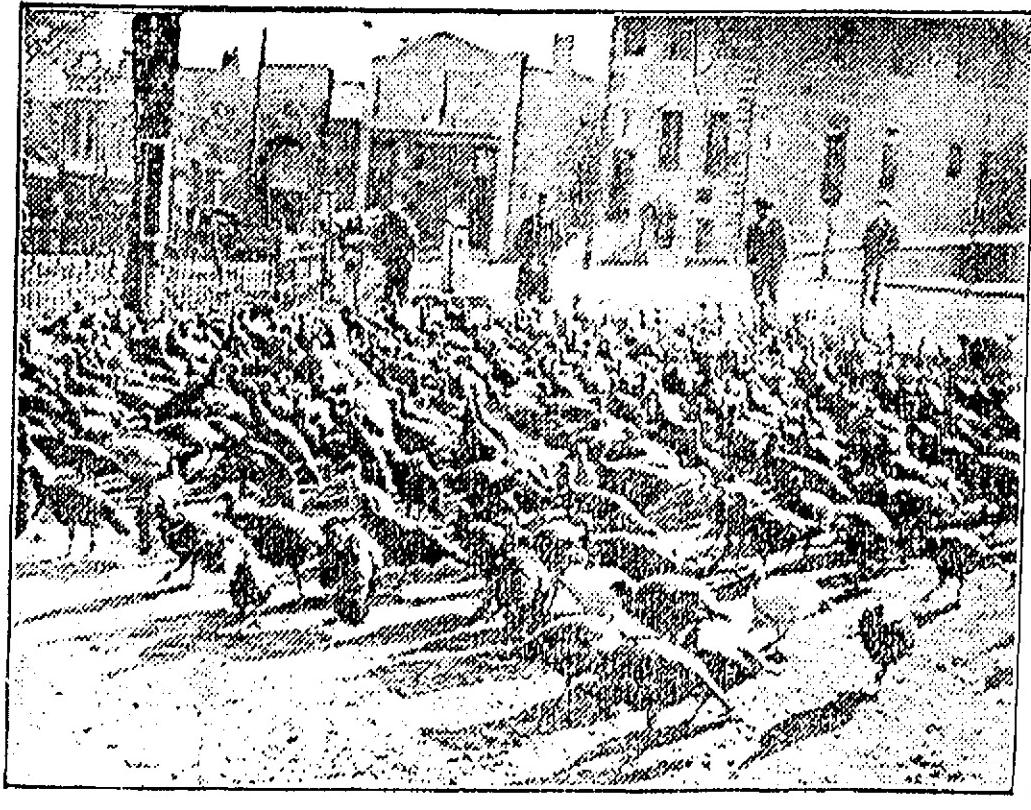
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey attended the funeral of Rev. Lawrence Akey of Rudolph on Saturday.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

TURKEYS FOR HOLIDAY MARKETS.



The Round-Up of a Turkey Drive.

FATTEN TURKEYS FOR THE MARKET

Finish Fowls When Demand Is Keen and Price Correspondingly Attractive.

EXCELLENT PLAN OUTLINED

New Corn Can Safely Be Fed If Fowls Are Gradually Accustomed to It—Birds Always Make Best Gains on Free Range.

The true test of expert turkey raising is to be able to market a large percentage of the annual crop in the pink of market finish at a time when the demand is keen and the price correspondingly attractive.

In fattening turkeys for the market an excellent plan is to begin early in October to feed night and morning, only feeding enough at a time so that the birds go away still feeling a little hungry, and gradually increasing the quantity until they are given all they will clean up three times a day during the week before marketing. By the latter feeding is meant that they are fed until they leave the feed and walk away. Some turkey raisers feed oats during the first part of the fattening season, gradually changing to corn as the weather becomes cooler. Previous to the winter, wheat was used in the same manner as oats. The majority, however, begin feeding heavily on corn about November 1, and since turkeys are not accustomed to such heavy feeding, scours often result, especially if new corn is used. New corn can be fed safely if the turkeys are gradually accustomed to it by feeding lightly at first and more heavily afterward.

Confining turkeys during the fattening season to prevent them using so much energy in running has been tried to some extent, but with very little success. Those confined to a pen eat heartily for two or three days, but after this they lose their appetite and begin to lose flesh rapidly. On allowing them free range again, they pluck up rapidly and are soon eating as heartily as ever. The better method is to allow them free range, as it keeps them in good healthy condition, and they are always eager to be fed.

Nuts From the Range.

Nuts of various kinds are a natural fattening feed picked up by the turkeys on the range. Of these beechnuts, chestnuts, pecans and acorns are the most commonly found by them. Many turkey growers in Texas depend solely upon acorns for fattening their turkeys, and when these nuts are plentiful the birds are marketed in fairly good condition.

The marketing season for turkeys is very short, running from the middle of November to the latter part of December. Most turkey raisers sell their birds alive to poultry dealers, who either dress them or ship them alive to city dealers. Farmers near the city markets, and particularly those in the middle Atlantic and New England states, often dress the turkeys and either sell them direct to the consumer or to city dealers. In some sections shortly before Thanksgiving there is held what is known as turkey day. On the day before the event every turkey grower in the neighborhood kills and dresses his turkeys and the following morning brings them into town, where they are bid on and purchased by whatever buyers choose to be there, the birds going to the highest bidder.

In sections in which turkeys are grown in large numbers, as in Texas, dressing plants have been built by poultry dealers, who buy the birds alive and dress them for the various city markets. In such cases practically all the turkey raisers sell to these dealers, who often send buyers out into the country to gather up a drove of several hundred birds by stopping at each farm as they pass, weighing

TURKEY POINTERS

One of the most important steps toward success in turkey raising is the proper selection of breeding stock. Birds for breeding should be selected for vigor, size, shape, strong bone, early maturity and color of plumage. Turkey hens will usually lay about 18 eggs in their first litter, while those that do not have to be set can be broken up on becoming broody and made to lay a second and sometimes a third litter. The high mortality common in young poults is usually due to some of the following causes: Exposure to dampness and cold, improper feeding, close confinement, lice, predatory animals, weakness in the parent stock.

Provide Plenty of Water.

Water requirements for poultry should be large enough to hold plenty of water to last at least 24 hours, so the flocks will never suffer from lack of water. Drinking vessels should be carefully rinsed when fresh water is given. If water is supplied irregularly, the hens will likely drink too much at a time. It should not be exposed to the sun's rays in summer or be allowed to freeze in winter if this can be avoided. A flock of 50 hens in good laying condition will require four to six quarts of water a day.

Shade of some kind should be provided for poultry, and this can often be advantageously furnished by planting fruit trees (such as pear, plum, cherry and apple) in the yard.

Dispose of Cockerels.

One good way to dispose of the cockerels that you are weeding out of flocks is to can them.

Geese live to a great age. The females are reliable and productive for many years.

Few people understand that eggs are almost as perishable as meat or milk; that eggs will not stand any kind of treatment.

Poultry will pick up 90 per cent of its living from scattered and wasted grains. They act as scavengers in consuming a large part of what would otherwise be lost.

Wood piles, manure piles, trash piles furnish splendid breeding spots for the pawpaw. Keep the fowls away from them.

Every fowl should have a carefully culled flock of not less than 200 fowls. The larger the fowl, the larger the flock.

The common chicken mite is a very small gray insect which, when it has filled itself with blood, becomes bright red, hence the name, "red mite," by which it is often called.

MOTHER SAVES SOLDIER HERO

Her Love, More Than the Work of Surgeons, Aids in Recovery.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL

Chance and Bravery of Wounded Officer, Who Was Treated as Private, Won Him Place Close to Relative.

Boston.—Lieut. Everett Pope, one of Harvard's most famous oarsmen, is convalescing in a French hospital after one of the most remarkable recoveries recorded in these days when army surgeons and nurses are working miracles every day. Lieutenant Pope was severely wounded during the fighting around Chateau-Thierry and for days his life was despaired of. Then it was found that the hospital in which he was being treated was in the same town where his mother was employed in an officer's rest station. She was summoned, and from the moment his lips whispered the word "mother" and his eyes beheld his relative, Lieutenant Pope's recovery was assured.

Lieutenant Pope was one of the graduates of the first class at Pittsburg, N. Y., and early was on French soil taking final training with the American troops. When the memorable offensive at Chateau-Thierry was started, Pope went forward with a regiment of infantry.

Fighting like a wild man for hours, he was finally knocked out by machine gun fire. His shoulders were shattered. In the terrific fight he had lost his belt, coat, and other insignia of rank and was carried along back with the privates.

Took His Chances as a Private.

Back Pope went, through the first dressing station, to the field hospital

In killing and dressing turkeys on the farm they should first be deprived of food for 24 hours, but given plenty of fresh, clean water in order to clean the crop and intestines of all feed. When ready to kill, the bird should be hung up by the feet; holding the bird in one hand a sharp, narrow-bladed knife is used to sever the veins in the throat by making a small cut inside the month on the right side of the throat at the base of the skull. After making this cut and bleeding begins, the knife is thrust up through the groove in the mouth and into the brain at the back part of the skull. On piercing the brain the bird gives a peculiar squawk, the feathers are loosened by a quivering of the muscles, and death is instantaneous. In dry-peeling the feathers should be plucked immediately, and if the bird has been properly stuck they come out very easily. The tail and large wing feathers are removed first, after which the body feathers are pulled out. When the turkeys are to be marketed locally or are to be shipped have a short distance they are cooled to a temperature of about 35 degrees Fahrenheit by hanging in the open air, provided the weather is cool enough; otherwise they are plunged into ice water and kept there until thoroughly cooled. After cooling they are packed undrawn in boxes or barrels. It is disadvantageous for the producer without proper refrigerating facilities to ship dressed turkeys, as losses from improper cooling and from their being exposed to warmth during transit are liable to occur. Aside from this it is seldom profitable to ship turkeys any great distance except in carload lots; when this is done the turkeys are cooled to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, packed in boxes or barrels, and shipped in refrigerator cars.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Though suffering terribly and in danger of gas gangrene, he refused to avail himself of the rights of an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates, awaiting his turn at the depots, ambulance centers and hospital trains. He collapsed after being operated upon, but when told the name of the town in which he was in the hospital, his eyes brightened and he whispered "mother."

When Pope sailed across the sea his mother became homesick in her home at Brookline, Mass., and went to France. She found a place in a noble home that had been set apart as an officers' rest station. Her last letter to Lieutenant Pope was from the same town in which her wounded son was in a hospital. She was found and her love and attention, combined with the skill of surgeons and nurses, assured her son's complete recovery.

TERRIBLE TWELVE' NO MORE

Prepaid Policeman Puts End to Youthful Band of Desperadoes in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O.—Diamond Dick and Three-Fingered Harry were the idols of the "Terrible Twelve" as they sat about the fire in their den and told thrilling tales of the deeds they perpetrated in the old cemetery at midnight and of the fear they instilled in the hearts of their victims as they bunched upon them in the dark.

In a half circle the 12 bloodthirsty villains sat before their leader, seated on a soap box throne. They were desperate, and looked it with all their age-worn faces. For the leader was all of thirteen years old, and the others ranged down to eight years. Suddenly the leader rose and pointed at four of the undeserving.

"You are not fit members of this terrible band. Go out and prove that you are bad enough to uphold the honor of our gang."

The undeserving shrank out and that night made a raid on a nearby house, where they secured a watch and several rings.

Then a prosle cop arrested several of the desperado band, and the "Terrible Twelve" is no more.

Same Bolt Killed Two.

Norfolk, Va.—The same bolt of lightning killed Mrs. Oscar Crockett and Walter Day, near here, although they were half a mile apart. They were relatives. They were seated in their homes when the lightning ran along an electric wire and killed both at the same instant.

Yellowjacket Sting Proved Fatal. Grants Pass, Ore.—Audrey Post, daughter of Isaac Post, prominent real estate dealer, died recently from yellowjacket stings.

Send Youth by Parcel Post. Versailles, Ind.—Freddie Prinz, Versailles, Ind., care of the Postmaster.

Every fowl should have a carefully culled flock of not less than 200 fowls. The larger the fowl, the larger the flock.

The common chicken mite is a very small gray insect which, when it has filled itself with blood, becomes bright red, hence the name, "red mite," by which it is often called.

Wearing Colors Keeps Up Morale

New York.—It is the hour to talk colors and fabrics. We have been given a comprehensive outline of what to expect in the new fashions, and we have made up our minds to accept or reject, as we choose, observes a prominent fashion authority.

The details of autumn clothes have been digested by us. The long skirt, the confluence of sashes, the growing importance of collars and cuffs, and the relinquishing of the attempt to make stiff high collars fashionable have filled us with the assurance that we know enough to make a start.

Women are divided in opinion as to the wisdom of introducing a long skirt at this hour. They also question the extreme decolorization that has been adopted for the day-time hours. They protest rather violently against the effort to continue short sleeves in the fashion.

They find their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that war activities are hampered by long skirts; that deep decoloring in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

Why are these things done? Is the question of the majority of women. The soothing answer is that they are done for the same reason that one substitutes an entrée for heavy meat once in a while in the menu. Woman's taste in dress, as their taste in food, becomes dulled and satisfied by a constant repetition of severe and wholesome diet. A bit of foolishness now and then, such as an entree or a short sleeve sleeve, a soufflé or a deep decoloring in a luncheon gown gives a fillip to the jaded appetite.

Argent Rife Anent Colors.

Discussion does not stop at the details of the silhouette or at the incoming and outgoing of certain selected fashions; it shuttles to and fro through the web of women about the selection of colors for the autumn and winter.

Philosophy, psychology, history of wars and peoples at war enter into these arguments. All discussion of this epoch is based on higher and more complex reasons than personal likes and dislikes, and the rejection or acceptance of certain fashions in woman's apparel gets into this conversational environment as quickly as any other patriotic movement.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Though suffering terribly and in danger of gas gangrene, he refused to avail himself of the rights of an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates, awaiting his turn at the depots, ambulance centers and hospital trains. He collapsed after being operated upon, but when told the name of the town in which he was in the hospital, his eyes brightened and he whispered "mother."

When Pope sailed across the sea his mother became homesick in her home at Brookline, Mass., and went to France. She found a place in a noble home that had been set apart as an officers' rest station. Her last letter to Lieutenant Pope was from the same town in which her wounded son was in a hospital. She was found and her love and attention, combined with the skill of surgeons and nurses, assured her son's complete recovery.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Though suffering terribly and in danger of gas gangrene, he refused to avail himself of the rights of an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates, awaiting his turn at the depots, ambulance centers and hospital trains. He collapsed after being operated upon, but when told the name of the town in which he was in the hospital, his eyes brightened and he whispered "mother."

When Pope sailed across the sea his mother became homesick in her home at Brookline, Mass., and went to France. She found a place in a noble home that had been set apart as an officers' rest station. Her last letter to Lieutenant Pope was from the same town in which her wounded son was in a hospital. She was found and her love and attention, combined with the skill of surgeons and nurses, assured her son's complete recovery.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Though suffering terribly and in danger of gas gangrene, he refused to avail himself of the rights of an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates, awaiting his turn at the depots, ambulance centers and hospital trains. He collapsed after being operated upon, but when told the name of the town in which he was in the hospital, his eyes brightened and he whispered "mother."

When Pope sailed across the sea his mother became homesick in her home at Brookline, Mass., and went to France. She found a place in a noble home that had been set apart as an officers' rest station. Her last letter to Lieutenant Pope was from the same town in which her wounded son was in a hospital. She was found and her love and attention, combined with the skill of surgeons and nurses, assured her son's complete recovery.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Though suffering terribly and in danger of gas gangrene, he refused to avail himself of the rights of an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates, awaiting his turn at the depots, ambulance centers and hospital trains. He collapsed after being operated upon, but when told the name of the town in which he was in the hospital, his eyes brightened and he whispered "mother."

When Pope sailed across the sea his mother became homesick in her home at Brookline, Mass., and went to France. She found a place in a noble home that had been set apart as an officers' rest station. Her last letter to Lieutenant Pope was from the same town in which her wounded son was in a hospital. She was found and her love and attention, combined with the skill of surgeons and nurses, assured her son's complete recovery.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Though suffering terribly and in danger of gas gangrene, he refused to avail himself of the rights of an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates, awaiting his turn at the depots, ambulance centers and hospital trains. He collapsed after being operated upon, but when told the name of the town in which he was in the hospital, his eyes brightened and he whispered "mother."

When Pope sailed across the sea his mother became homesick in her home at Brookline, Mass., and went to France. She found a place in a noble home that had been set apart as an officers' rest station. Her last letter to Lieutenant Pope was from the same town in which her wounded son was in a hospital. She was found and her love and attention, combined with the skill of surgeons and nurses, assured her son's complete recovery.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Though suffering terribly and in danger of gas gangrene, he refused to avail himself of the rights of an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates, awaiting his turn at the depots, ambulance centers and hospital trains. He collapsed after being operated upon, but when told the name of the town in which he was in the hospital, his eyes brightened and he whispered "mother."

When Pope sailed across the sea his mother became homesick in her home at Brookline, Mass., and went to France. She found a place in a noble home that had been set apart as an officers' rest station. Her last letter to Lieutenant Pope was from the same town in which her wounded son was in a hospital. She was found and her love and attention, combined with the skill of surgeons and nurses, assured her son's complete recovery.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Though suffering terribly and in danger of gas gangrene, he refused to avail himself of the rights of an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates, awaiting his turn at the depots, ambulance centers and hospital trains. He collapsed after being operated upon, but when told the name of the town in which he was in the hospital, his eyes brightened and he whispered "mother."

When Pope sailed across the sea his mother became homesick in her home at Brookline, Mass., and went to France. She found a place in a noble home that had been set apart as an officers' rest station. Her last letter to Lieutenant Pope was from the same town in which her wounded son was in a hospital. She was found and her love and attention, combined with the skill of surgeons and nurses, assured her son's complete recovery.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Though suffering terribly and in danger of gas gangrene, he refused to avail himself of the rights of an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates

Oct. 3 Notice to Prove Will and Notice to Creditors
State of Wisconsin County Court, Wood
County, Wisconsin
In re estate of Louis Fourtner, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that at the regular session of court to be held on the 6th Tuesday being the 29th day of October, A. D. 1918, at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, there will be heard and considered the application of A. Fourtner, to the court, to have the will and testament of Louis Fourtner, late of the city of Grand Rapids, as said county, deceased, and for the appointment of an administrator.

Notice is hereby further given that at the general term of court to be held on the 6th Tuesday, being the 29th day of October, A. D. 1918, at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, there will be heard and considered the application of A. Fourtner, to the court, to have the will and testament of Louis Fourtner, late of the city of Grand Rapids, as said county, deceased, and for the appointment of an administrator.

Notice is hereby further given that at the general term of court to be held on the 6th Tuesday, being the 29th day of October, A. D. 1918, at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, there will be heard and considered the application of A. Fourtner, to the court, to have the will and testament of Louis Fourtner, late of the city of Grand Rapids, as said county, deceased, and for the appointment of an administrator.

Dated Oct. 1st, 1918.

CHAS. E. BRIERE, W. J. CONWAY,
Attorneys.

ORSON P. COCHRAN PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 233, or at the house, Kruger & Wheeler Flats, 1st Street north.

DR. C. T. FOOTE OILS in MacKinnon Block at West end of bridge

Phones—
Office, 28, Residence, 45
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

O. N. MORTENSON, M. D. Citizens Bank Building Grand Rapids, Wisconsin Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: 997; Res. 823 X-RAY

DR. J. K. GOODRICH OSTHEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN Entrance west of Bank of Grand Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8

GOGGINS & BRAZEAU ATTORNEY AT LAW Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West Side Grand Rapids, Wisconsin Telephone No. 104

GEO. L. WILLIAMS ATTORNEY AT LAW Office in Wood Block over post office Telephone No. 91 Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

W. T. LYLE Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director Store on West Side Lady Attendant if Desired Night phone 886; Day phone 885

O. R. MOORE PHOTOGRAPHER Over G.H.'s Paint Store Twenty-six years behind the camera, but not a day behind the times.

HELEN M. GILKEY TEACHER OF PIANO Phone 90 Residence 210, South 4th Street

D. D. CONWAY ATTORNEY AT LAW Law, Loans and Collections. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Of- fice over First Natl. Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

J. J. JEFFREY LAWYER Loans and Collections. Com- mercial and Probate Law. Of- fice across from Church's Drug Store

W. E. WHEELAN ATTORNEY AT LAW Office in Daly Block, East Side Telephone No. 243 Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D. Practitioner Limited to EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and Eye Surgeon, Riverview Hospital. Office in Wood County Bank Building. Phone No. 254

J. R. RAGAN SPAFFORD BUILDING East Side LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER House Phone No. 69 Store 312

FARM BUREAUS GROW TO MEET WAR NEEDS

County farm bureaus, 725 strong, with a membership of over 300,000, are bringing to the United States Department of Agriculture the organized help of particular agricultural bureaus in carrying out the work of the agricultural department and the colleges, 497 new bureaus were organized to meet the war needs, and the membership increased from 96,000 to its present figure. In the new county bureaus, in which the entire development of the county centers and where the county agent, the home demonstration agent, the leader of boys' and girls' club work, and the farm management demonstrator work hand in hand with the local bureaus in all matters relating to the advancement of agricultural, home and community life.

Yours truly yours,
W. N. FRITZGERALD,
Federal Fuel Administrator for Wis-

consin.

John Ernsler, residence phone
No. 435

GEO. W. BAKER & SON UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS North Second Street East Side Grand Rapids, Wisconsin Business Phone 401 Night Calls, 402 Personal Attention Given All Work

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, October 10, 1918

Published by
W. A. DRUMB & A. B. SUTOR

Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids,
Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

Subscription Prices

Per Year, \$2.50
Six Months, \$1.50
Payable in Advance.

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each, \$2.50
Card of Thanks, each, \$2.50
Transient Readers, per line, .50
Obituary Poetry, per line, .50
Paid Entertainments, per line, .50
Display Ad Rates, per inch, .15

This newspaper is a member of the
Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association
and pledges its uncompromising loyalty
to our government in this war.



"Our country! In her intercourse
with foreign nations, may she always
be in the right; but our country
right of wrong." —Stephen Decatur.

OUR CANDIDATE

Following are some facts concerning
Henry A. Mochlenburg, the Democratic
candidate for governor:

Henry A. Mochlenburg was pres-
ident of the Rock River Bank Clinton,
Wis., director Rock County Savings &
Trust Co., Janesville, Wis., president
Wisconsin Mortgage & Securi-
ties Co., president First John Stock
Land Bank under U. S. supervision.
President Wisconsin Bankers' Asso-
ciation '13-'14. Executive Commit-
tee American Bankers' Asso-
ciation '13-'14.

Leader in better rural credits,
placed \$5,000,000 in form loans, in
three years in Wisconsin, a leader in
the dairy industry of Wisconsin.

Member of Rock county draft
board, chairman first state Y. M. C. A.
drive, chairman sixteenth district
second Y. M. C. A. campaign
in Liberty loan work. Savings Stamp Work and
War Work Funds.

Born in Joliet, March 8, 1867.

Came to Wisconsin 25 years ago

and carried a Union card. Educated in
Northwestern University, Evanston,
Ill.

KNIGHT OF COLUMBUS

If there is any one lesson that the
war has driven home to the people
of America and the world, it is that
the merging of interests, the pooling
of experience and the combining
of effort thru the consolidation of
all the great forces means greater
efficiency. Under the impulse of the
greatest cause in which we are all
united, secular as well as denominational
difference have faded and become
largely inconsequential. Faiths
and creeds are rapidly learning the
lesson that all men known the
same values, that they work most
effectively when they work together.

No more splendid citation of unity
could be made than the United War
Work Campaign which has brought
together on a common platform all
those who were agencies of which
opened a consolidated campaign for
the next month. At the recent
state convention of the United War
Workers held in Milwaukee, which

will go down in the annals of Wis-
consin history as epochal, a Jewish
rabbi spoke the morning service
with a Catholic priest and with
prayer a Lutheran brother. Joe, we now
fighting over there and are in the
nick of the battle.

Bernard Mael was in Shawano

attend the funeral of his brother,

Peter, who died there.

Frank Carlson is still on the sick
list.

Raymond Crotzou was at Rudolph
last Friday to attend the funeral of
Lawrence Akey.

The people of our village were all

surprised when they heard of the
sad news of Lawrence Akey's death.

Lawrence was a young man of
good habits but just recently
had been in trouble for his
ways next month. At the recent
state convention of the United War
Workers held in Milwaukee, which

will go down in the annals of Wis-
consin history as epochal, a Jewish
rabbi spoke the morning service
with a Catholic priest and with
prayer a Lutheran brother. Joe, we now
fighting over there and are in the
nick of the battle.

No more splendid citation of unity
could be made than the United War
Work Campaign which has brought
together on a common platform all
those who were agencies of which
opened a consolidated campaign for
the next month. At the recent
state convention of the United War
Workers held in Milwaukee, which

will go down in the annals of Wis-
consin history as epochal, a Jewish
rabbi spoke the morning service
with a Catholic priest and with
prayer a Lutheran brother. Joe, we now
fighting over there and are in the
nick of the battle.

Henry Blair is moving onto his
farm recently bought of O. J. Lee
and will live with another tenant
coming onto his farm.

Potato digging is in progress now.
The early ones are almost a failure.

The late ones are yielding very well

and are of excellent quality.

Mrs. O. J. Lee was very ill last
week with an attack of hayfever.

J. P. Hewitt was a business
man in Beaver Dam from attending the
Dodge county fair at Beaver Dam
the past week.

Miss Whitney of Stevens Point
taught school here last week
for Miss Weinert, who was sick.

Tuesday Miss Dagny Jensen started

teaching in place of Miss Weinert.

Gladyne Ratelle spent Thursday in
Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa and
Mrs. John Wilkins left here Sunday
evening for Stevens Point and early
Monday morning left for Appleton

via Keweenaw near Appleton

to attend the funeral of Rev. Fr.

ALTDORF

J. P. Wirtz started threshing at

A. Kunder's Tuesday.

He moved from here to the

L. D. Miller auction last

Thursday. The sale was well attended

and nearly everything brought a
good price. J. P. Heintz of Hewitt

was a bidder at the Peter Akey home

Thursday P. M. and returned home

on the evening of Friday.

All Red Cross branches are direct

ed to hold an annual election of
officers on Oct. 16th regardless of
when they were organized. All
members are requested to be present at
the Hahnisch hall on Wednesday

Oct. 16th at 2:30 P. M.

Caussen De Long has returned to

his home at Edgar and Jesse Cobine

in the town of Plainfield on

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids,
Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

Subscription Prices

Per Year, \$2.50
Six Months, \$1.50
Payable in Advance.

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each, \$2.50
Card of Thanks, each, \$2.50
Transient Readers, per line, .50
Obituary Poetry, per line, .50
Paid Entertainments, per line, .50
Display Ad Rates, per inch, .15

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each, \$2.50
Card of Thanks, each, \$2.50
Transient Readers, per line, .50
Obituary Poetry, per line, .50
Paid Entertainments, per line, .50
Display Ad Rates, per inch, .15

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each, \$2.50
Card of Thanks, each, \$2.50
Transient Readers, per line, .50
Obituary Poetry, per line, .50
Paid Entertainments, per line, .50
Display Ad Rates, per inch, .15

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each, \$2.50
Card of Thanks, each, \$2.50
Transient Readers, per line, .50
Obituary Poetry, per line, .50
Paid Entertainments, per line, .50
Display Ad Rates, per inch, .15

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each, \$2.50
Card of Thanks, each, \$2.50
Transient Readers, per line, .50
Obituary Poetry, per line, .50
Paid Entertainments, per line, .50
Display Ad Rates, per inch, .15

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each, \$2.50
Card of Thanks, each, \$2.50
Transient Readers, per line, .50
Obituary Poetry, per line, .50
Paid Entertainments, per line, .50
Display Ad Rates, per inch, .15

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each, \$2.50
Card of Thanks, each, \$2.50
Transient Readers, per line, .50
Obituary Poetry, per line, .50
Paid Entertainments, per line, .50
Display Ad Rates, per inch, .15

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each, \$2.50
Card of Thanks, each, \$2.50
Transient Readers, per line, .50
Obituary Poetry, per line, .50
Paid Entertainments, per line, .50
Display Ad Rates, per inch, .15

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rap

MAKE A LOUD NOISE

when you buy

FOURTH LIBERTY BONDS

TAKE THE BIG ONES

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES

Compound Lard, per pound	27c
Fancy Old or New American Cheese, per pound	32c
Limerger Cheese, per pound	30c
Cabinet Baking Powder per pound	20c
Cabinet Baking Powder, 5 pounds	90c
Royal Baking Powder per pound	46c
Show Boy Washing Powder, large size	57c
White Borax Naphtha Soap, 16 bars, Saturday	5c
Matches full count, large box guaranteed, all you want per box	14c
Colgate Tooth Paste, large tube 20c, small tubes	10c
Drambuie Dates, 22c package Royal per package	20c
Fancy Bologna, French style per pound	25c
Summer Sausage, Frank's Italian per pound	12c
Dinner Size Van Houten's Armoise Veribest Milk per can	41c
Standard Tomato Ketchup, 22c, full pound	36c
24c Mule Team Soap Chips, large package	36c
Truly the wonder Nut Butter per pound	36c
SPECIAL! for the kids Cracker Jack or Chums, Saturday	4c

Home made Peanut Butter, its delicious and more nourishing than butter, meat or eggs, for sale at Peoples Cash and Carry, Grand Rapids; Tea & Coffee Co. and Stewart & Edwards Meat Market per pound 28c.

Let us have a part of your patronage and hold down prices

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

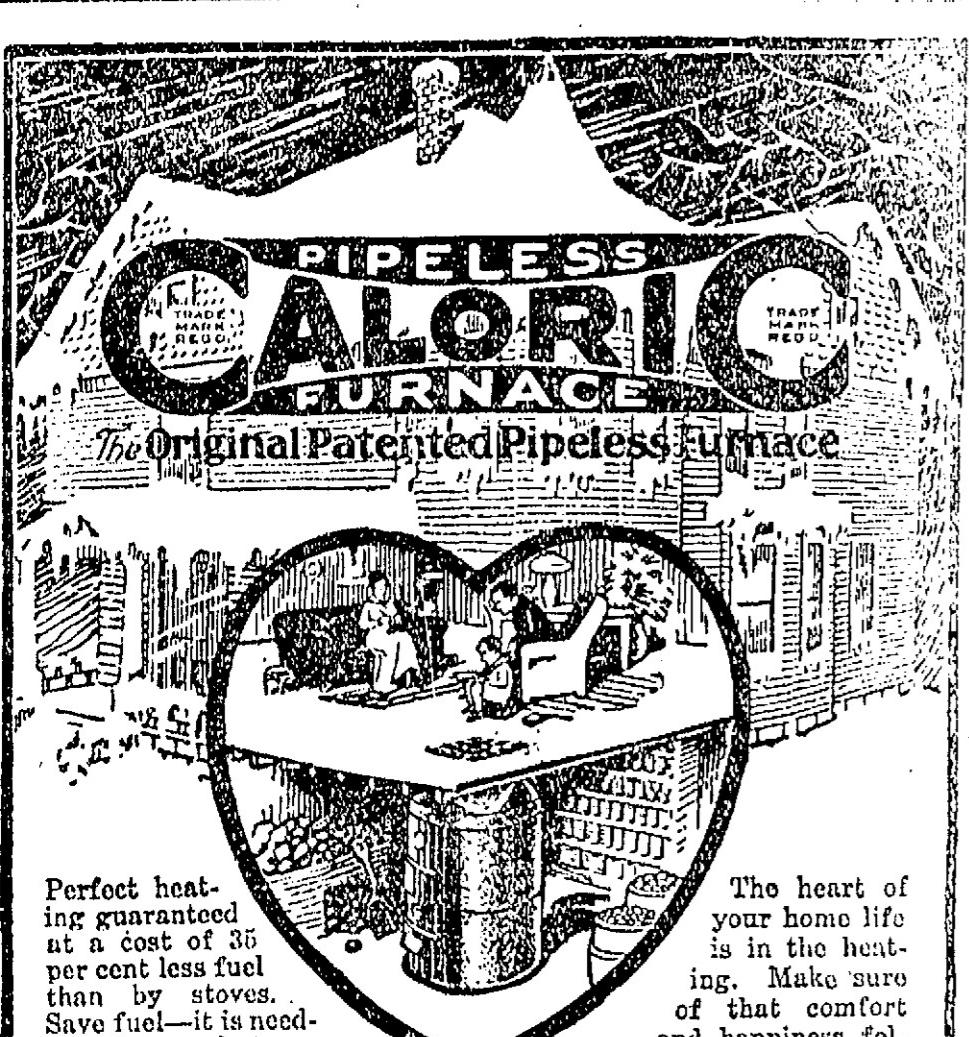
T. P. PEERENBOOM.



holds its good, satisfying taste a long, long time.

It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.

PEYTON BRAND
Real Gravely Chewing Plug
10¢ a pouch—and worth it!
PEGRAVELY TOBACCO CO., DANVILLE, VA.



Perfect heating guaranteed at a cost of 35¢ per cent less fuel than by stoves. Save fuel—it is needed. Get comfort—you are entitled to it.

Caloric Quality is Your Protection

Over 50,000 homes in the United States heartily endorse Caloric quality. The owners know that the original principle of the Caloric correctly applies Nature's own law of circulated heat, that it saves 85% of the fuel and that its Ironclad Guarantee of comfort and economy is always made good by its performance.

Caloric especially adheres to its principles of construction. It is not a pipe furnace with a casing, nor is it a makeshift adapted to meet the new demand. The best efforts of scientific engineers in the world are in this unique pipe furnace, which has been refined and improved until it embodies those principles necessary to your satisfaction not found in imitations, because they are fully proportioned. It is not an imitation of pipe furnaces, but it is a Caloric in honest—you can buy quality or you can get cheapness, which costs more in the long run.

Let Us Show You

The Caloric and explain its exclusive features. Then you will never be satisfied with any other and will know that it represents the most for the money. You will not be disappointed, because we warrant that when you understand why the Caloric is so superior, why it stands alone in leadership in this field and why imitations cannot produce its satisfaction to users.

The Caloric can be installed quickly in old and new houses. It burns coal, coke, wood or gas. Clean, dry-proof, well made and fully guaranteed.

Come in and get the free book "Progress," which tells all the facts about pipeless heating. Study the question and let us show you how easily the furnace can be put into your house.

PILTZ HARDWARE STORE
Rudolph, Wisconsin

J. & R. RANGERS CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SOLDIER BOYS

FROM ALBERT SWETZ

August 17, 1918
American Ex. Forces

My Dear Parents:
Just a few lines to let you know that I am well and still among the living. I am still in the trenches but expect to go in a few days. We are in the reserve trenches now but in a few days will go up to the front line. After we are there for a few days and get a few Jerrys then we will come back again.

We had some nice weather here for quite awhile. The trenches are nice and dry. When we were in the first time they were awful muddy. The Sammies are doing well as the Jerry's are running so fast from us that it is hard to catch up with them. Just as soon as we chase them out of the villages the farmers start moving in. The grain is almost ripe and the farmers are anxious to get it in. Mostly all of them are women and old men. The younger men are all in the army. The French women are great workers for they work as hard as a man. The best I have seen was a woman going out to cut some grain. She was driving three big horses. She saw her in a village where there was a lot of grain and she got out but that did not bother her any. She was riding on one of the horses' backs and when she was too busy to eat it at home so she took it along to the fields with her.

They don't find their homes the same as they left them for they are in awful condition. I have seen fine homes and churches all smashed up and ruined when the Jerrys send their big shells. They don't care what he hits, so long as he hits something. They burn hospitals and schools.

Well this will be all for this time and hoping to hear from you in early days. Close with love to all.
I am your son,
Albert Swetz.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

Sept. 16, 1918

Dear Folks:
Just like to let you know I am all O. K. I have received four letters from home and one from Park so you see I feel mighty good.

I am in the Fritz today have got my old sore throat again but as it is the first time since I left I can stand it all right. If you are all well and will stay so. I had a couple of pictures taken with two other fellows and I am sending one home. They are rotten but better than nothing.

I was up for a ride Friday, the 13th and was in the air for five hours and twenty minutes. It was my first ride and sure was a dandy. We flew over to the coast and over half of England.

There is not one-tenth of the sensation you think there is. I know it never bothered me a bit and I was as much to home as I would be in the old Ford. Now don't worry about me going up, I go up with a pilot, not a endet, and in one of our own machines and you may be sure the ship is O.K before we start. I wish I could describe the ride but I can not. It sure is great to float along at 5,000 feet in the air and at a speed of 90 or 100 miles an hour.

So if you get papers if you can, I sure was glad to hear from Punk he was happy and very short in his letter to me. Well all write soon and tell me all the news.

Love to all, Doug.

Chas. D. McGlynn, 23rd Aero. Sqdn, 35 Eaton Place, London, S. V. England.

ABOUT MAJOR MAHONEY

Belmont, 7 Browning Road, Enfield N. London Middlesex, England Sept. 11th, 1918

My Dear Mrs. Mahoney:
By request of the Major (your husband) I am writing to let you know all hand safely the day before the above date. After a safe but eventful voyage. This is the first time in my life I have been so closely associated with our American friends and I should be sorry if it were the last. Your husband did his utmost to make our journey the happiest I have ever had, it being my fourth time in five years. He told us of the 347 Infantry boys being sent to the Front and that his son had just been the foster father to the children. We had a poor widow whose husband was murdered last April on board going back to her home. The Major kindly collected \$40.00 to help her out. And so far as I can tell from the children are not myself. I am going to tell the women munition workers of the goodness of those troops headed by the major when I return to my work again, where we work like men in iron and hot steel. Let me tell you too that your dear husband landed after a rough voyage in the very best of health and a memory of his kindness stamped in the hearts of the civilians he had charge of. Let my sincerest wish be that he will return in as good health as he left you when you shall have the satisfaction of knowing from myself that he made it his duty to make our trip a happy one and everything went along day after day signed O. K. Good bye once again I believe the children are so kindly helped will be writing to you almost by the same mail.

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Florence Davis.

Scandinavian Moravian Church

Saturday morning the funeral of Elmer Jenson will be held in the Rudolph church, prior to this a brief service will be held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Jensen.

Sunday, Oct. 13th, there will be a Sunday school in the Grand Rapids church at 9:30, followed by English preaching service at 10:30. Evening service will be held at 8 o'clock.

Preaching service in the Rudolph church at 2:30 P. M.

The Rudolph ladies aid society will meet Wednesday the 16th and will discuss the matter of holding a church supper.

MARKET REPORT

Potatoes, white stock, cwt. \$1.25

potatoes, straw bottoms, cwt. \$1.25

Onions 30c

Roosters 14c

Geese 14c

Eggs 14-15c

Beef 10-12c

Hides 10-12c

Pork, dressed 16-18c

Veal 16-18c

Butter 48c

Hay, Timothy \$20-\$22

Oats 15c

Buckwheat 35c

Rye Flour 1.15c

Wheat Flour 1.15c

Seeds on sale Saturday for Jack

Gesssey Stock Co., Daly's Drug store.

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

LOCAL ITEMS

Besssey Stock Co. all next week at Daly's.

Frank Carey is confined to his home with illness.

J. L. Reinhardt is confined to his home with sickness.

Mrs. A. J. Cowell is visiting in Milwaukee and Chicago.

A. J. Amundson of City Point was a business visitor in the city on Tuesday.

Mrs. Henry Podawitz and niece, Miss Margaret Hahn, departed Saturday for Chicago to reside.

Miss Beulah Miller departed on Tuesday for Chicago to visit her sister, Mrs. Norman Woltz.

Mrs. Irmaege Morrison is in Fironwood, Mich., this week attending the wedding of a relative.

G. K. Kaudy, who has been at Webster during the past few weeks, returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. C. J. Crockett and Miss Agnes Heintz were in Marinette on Wednesday to attend the funeral of John Coats.

Mrs. C. D. Sears returned on Tuesday evening from a visit at Rockford, Ill., Milwaukee, Beloit and Wautoma.

Mrs. A. F. Gottschalk and Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Louk of Three Lakes returned on Saturday from an auto trip to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Chandler of Bottineau, Mont., are visiting with Mrs. Chandler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dorney.

Charles Dougherty, who is located at Butte, Montana, has been visiting friends and relatives in this city during the past few days.

Miss Clara Kappel who is employed at Milwaukee spent a week in the city visiting her parents, returning to Milwaukee on Tuesday.

Geo. L. Williams departed on Monday for Waukesha where he will spend some time taking the Moor mud baths for relaxation.

Mrs. Gus Wardline and two little sons of St. Paul arrived in town on Monday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Strandt.

Herman Heiser and son, Eldred, Mrs. Anna Heiser, Miss Charlotte Mosher and Irene Bautz spent Sunday at the Am. Hotel home in the town of Sigel.

Word was received here on Monday that Oscar Kronholm was seriously ill with influenza. A telegram this morning stated that he was somewhat better.

Miss Elizabeth Herzelde departed on Tuesday for Milwaukee to attend a meeting of the Northwestern Branch of Women's Foreign Missionary Societies. Four states are to be represented at this meeting.

Wantona Argus—Geo. Reader and wife of Grand Rapids spent a week with home folks and said to take in the fair. George has been laid up for almost two weeks with an injured arm, having gotten hurt in a roller in the factory where he works.

Alderman Ferdinand Link received word on Wednesday that his brother, Lawrence Link, died on Tuesday at his home at Gardner, Minn., this is the third member of the Link family that died within the past two months.

Barney St. Denis, the Rudolph farmer and auctioneer was in the city on Wednesday on business.

St. Denis had the misfortune to fall one day last week and sprain his right ankle badly, and is at present getting along with the aid of crutches.

Miss Anna Smith of Waukesha is visiting relatives here and at Marshallfield for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kortkamp are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home Oct. 1st.

Word has been received from the Misses Florence Schmidt and Cora Adams who are working at the Soldiers Home at Waupaca that they like it very much.

Dave Brown and Harry Fallon have rented the Chas. Bray farm for the ensuing year.

Lient. Ballam of Marshfield who has just returned from the front gave a talk on the war at the Presbyterian church Monday evening. There was a large crowd out to hear him.

F. J. Schmid has returned from a few days visit at Randolph, Wis.

Mr. Moffatt entertained the ladies of the Ch. at their home last week including a baby girl at their home.

Master Bernard Smith has returned home after spending several days with his grandmother, Mrs. Mary La Vigne at Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sisco and baby spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Pekey Cutler.

There was a business meeting at the east Arpin cheese factory Saturday night and it was decided the would buy a whey separator, the same to be installed the coming week.

Word has been received here that Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stofflet, formerly of this place, but now of Cottage Grove, Wis., are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home Sept. 26th.

CROP CONDITIONS

Synopsis of weather and crop conditions in the state for the week ending Tuesday, October 8th.

Moderate temperature and abundant sunshine favored outdoor operations such as corn husking, site filling and the harvesting of potatoes, sugar beets, apples, and late truck crops. Light showers occurred on two or three days, but these were in

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg Teacher of Violin

Classes Beginning First Week in September

All wishing to join the beginners class arranged in groups of 5 each will be given special prices for the first few lessons.

DR. C. J. GEARY
DENTIST
Office in Citizens National Bank Building, West Side, Phone 1102 Open Grand Rapids ANALGESIA

Every Man, Woman and Child

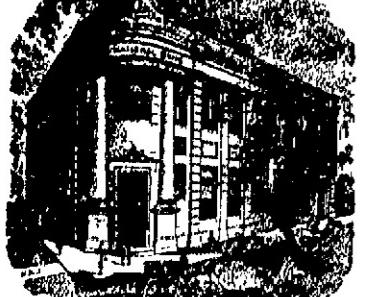
who has a Savings Account is proud of it.

Ask them yourself!
Then open one today.
At The Old

First National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN

"The Bank That Does Things for You"



For Sale!

Bargains in Rebuilt
Top Buggies,
Open Buggies,
Light Spring Wagons
Lumber Wagons.

We also do all kinds of
Auto Painting,
Upholstering,
General Repairing,
and Blacksmithing.

SWEET CARRIAGE WORKS

Baker St., East Side.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best
Grades at
Reasonable
Prices.

Keep Coal moving. There are consumers who want certain grades and sizes of coal but the happiest are those who make the best of what they can procure during these strenuous times.

CALL US UP AT
Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS



All Opticians Claim To
Make Them —

I make the EYES PROVE
the GLASSES are CORRECT
or they do not leave my estab-
lishment.

If your Glasses are correct
today, you can see PERFECT-
LY; if not, the Glasses should
be discarded and CORRECT
GLASSES worn—do not ex-
periment—visit

LOUIS REICHEL

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL ITEMS

Freemen buy bonds; slaves wear them.

Fred Duncan was a business visitor in Milwaukee on Saturday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Erdman of the South Side, Oct. 1st.

Miss Esther Eberhardt has accepted a position in the Grand Rapids Bakery.

Mrs. Ed. Lakin returned the past week from a month's visit with friends in Milwaukee.

Max Cohen of Chicago spent several days in the city this week visiting with his brother, J. A. Cohen.

J. Kather of the town of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday.

Lee Ramsey has been confined to his home the greater part of the past week with an attack of the gout.

Alas! John Head of the town of Sigel was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday while in the city shopping.

Island Carrington has returned from Minocqua where he spent about a month working at a summer resort.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tafau have bought a home on 17th Ave. of Reinhard & Co. and intend moving in soon time this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chan Kelp of Nulville arrived here on Friday and spent several days visiting at the home of Mr. E. W. Griebach.

Mrs. Herman Relyea of Richland Center spent the past week in the city visiting with friends and looking after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Welland and Mrs. N. Beland spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Appleton.

John Meyers has traded his home on Drisko St. to Harvey Geer for the south home on Chestnut street. Mr. Meyers had moved into his new home.

A new service flag was dedicated at Nelson's on Sunday with appropriate services, and the flag now hangs across the main street in that village.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Croftaga and Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards were at Rudolph last Friday where they attended the funeral of Lawrence Avery.

H. W. Wengler of the town of Sigel was among the callers at the Tribune office on Monday, having dropped in to advance his subscription for another year.

Hermin Shearer has purchased the Paul Schwartz home on 7th street to visit his son, Leslie who is ill with Spanish influenza. He returned on the evening train and reports his son as out of danger.

Word has been received here that Itieben Crofton of this city was recently wounded by shrapnel while in battle in France, but is now in a hospital recovering from his wounds.

Will Kollogg and F. M. Reed of Neenah returned the past week from South Dakota where they spent twenty-eight days hunting. They report a most enjoyable outing and the hunting was good.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Mulrey, who had expected to go to Milwaukee to live, have changed their mind and will continue to make their home in this city. Mr. Mulrey having accepted a position at Neenah.

A. B. Sutor received word on Sunday that his cousin, Leo Wright of Marshfield had died at Camp Grafton of Spanish influenza. Mr. Wright was buried in Marshfield on Wednesday. Mrs. A. B. Sutor and Mrs. Chas. Lacourne attended the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nash received word on "Turnaround" from their son, Ed, that had arrived at Fort Dodge, Iowa from France, and is at present in the hospital nursing a broken leg. While riding horseback with a companion in France his horse was scared by an auto coming up behind him, throwing him against a telephone pole and breaking his leg at the hip.

Charles Keun, who lives near Arpin, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday.

Mr. Korp is one of the old settlers of Wood county, having lived here during the past 45 years, and during that time he has naturally seen many changes in the country. For a good many years after he came here there was nothing done except in the line of logging and lumbering, and he never expected at that time that Wood county would one day be a farming country.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger of Warren were in the city on Saturday when they were going to visit Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kissinger over Sunday. Mr. Kissinger reports that the men in the camps are training harder than ever, and are becoming more proficient as soldiers right along.

Wm. Ingram of the town of Neenah was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Ingram reports that everybody down his way is busy digging potatoes, and that while the crop is not turning out as good as it might, the indications are that there will be a fair crop.

Seth Whitman of the town of Sigel was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Whitman, who is at the head of the Liberty Loan drive in his town, reports that they will probably raise their allotment, notwithstanding the fact that everybody is under the lunge, and that the amount is rather large.

L. H. Cullen of the town of Sigel, returned on Wednesday from Warren, Illinois, where he had been called by the death of his father, E. C. Cullen. The older Mr. Cullen was engaged in the banking business at Warren, where he was one of the old settlers. He was 70 years of age at the time of his death and was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted when he was but 14 years of age.

John Skingo of the town of Grand Rapids, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Skingo reports that the crops down his way were especially good this year and that he raised 47 bushels of corn to the half acre of land. Mr. Skingo, owing to advanced age, is not able to handle very much land, and has none of his place rented out, retarding only about two acres for his own use.

The date that has been selected for setting the schools back to their right time is October 27th, at midnight. It is not known just what the general public thinks of this matter of daylight saving, but it is certain that the change did not cause the confusion that some people predicted it would, and in fact very few noticed the difference after the new time had been in use for a day or two, and nobody seemed to care anything about the matter after they had once got settled down with the new plan.

Mr. and Mrs. George Witte of Indiana Harbor, Ind., arrived in the city the past week for an extended visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Witte on Third Ave. north. Mr. and Mrs. Witte have both just recovered from a case of typhoid fever. While working in an ammunition factory at Indiana Harbor George was taken seriously ill with the fever and was taken to the hospital at Hammond, Ind., where he was for ten weeks, while nursing her husband, Mrs. Witte, to the hospital for four weeks.

Mrs. H. B. Weland is confined to her home this week by sickness.

Geo. Thay and family moved to Milwaukee on Wednesday to reside.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sweet on Sunday, Oct. 6th.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. V. Ikonanski of the west side, Oct. 1st.

Mrs. Esther Eberhardt has accepted a position in the Grand Rapids Bakery.

Mrs. Ed. Lakin returned the past week from a month's visit with friends in Milwaukee on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hazzan have received word that their son, Pierluigi, has arrived safely in France.

Max Cohen of Chicago spent several days in the city this week visiting with his brother, J. A. Cohen.

O. T. McKee has resigned his position at the Consolidated office to accept a position in Fond du Lac.

Joe Stuler of the town of Carson was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

W. H. Carey is able to be about again after being confined to his home for three weeks with small pox.

Marlin Hilgers of the town of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Tuesday.

Lee Ramsey has been confined to his home the greater part of the past week with an attack of the gout.

Alas! John Head of the town of Sigel was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday while in the city shopping.

Island Carrington has returned from Minocqua where he spent about a month working at a summer resort.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tafau have bought a home on 17th Ave. of Reinhard & Co. and intend moving in soon time this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chan Kelp of Nulville arrived here on Friday and spent several days visiting at the home of Mr. E. W. Griebach.

Mrs. Herman Relyea of Richland Center spent the past week in the city visiting with friends and looking after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Welland and Mrs. N. Beland spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Appleton.

John Meyers has traded his home on Drisko St. to Harvey Geer for the south home on Chestnut street. Mr. Meyers had moved into his new home.

A new service flag was dedicated at Nelson's on Sunday with appropriate services, and the flag now hangs across the main street in that village.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Croftaga and Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards were at Rudolph last Friday where they attended the funeral of Lawrence Avery.

H. W. Wengler of the town of Sigel was among the callers at the Tribune office on Monday, having dropped in to advance his subscription for another year.

Hermin Shearer has purchased the Paul Schwartz home on 7th street to visit his son, Leslie who is ill with Spanish influenza. He returned on the evening train and reports his son as out of danger.

Word has been received here that Itieben Crofton of this city was recently wounded by shrapnel while in battle in France, but is now in a hospital recovering from his wounds.

Will Kollogg and F. M. Reed of Neenah returned the past week from South Dakota where they spent twenty-eight days hunting. They report a most enjoyable outing and the hunting was good.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Mulrey, who had expected to go to Milwaukee to live, have changed their mind and will continue to make their home in this city. Mr. Mulrey having accepted a position at Neenah.

A. B. Sutor received word on Sunday that his cousin, Leo Wright of Marshfield had died at Camp Grafton of Spanish influenza. Mr. Wright was buried in Marshfield on Wednesday. Mrs. A. B. Sutor and Mrs. Chas. Lacourne attended the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nash received word on "Turnaround" from their son, Ed, that had arrived at Fort Dodge, Iowa from France, and is at present in the hospital nursing a broken leg. While riding horseback with a companion in France his horse was scared by an auto coming up behind him, throwing him against a telephone pole and breaking his leg at the hip.

Charles Keun, who lives near Arpin, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday.

Mr. Korp is one of the old settlers of Wood county, having lived here during the past 45 years, and during that time he has naturally seen many changes in the country. For a good many years after he came here there was nothing done except in the line of logging and lumbering, and he never expected at that time that Wood county would one day be a farming country.

I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. We have not heretofore felt the needlessness of this situation because of the summer season through which we have past passed. Now, however, we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and those steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply will undoubtedly face us this winter.

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refiners throughout the country:

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. We have not heretofore felt the needlessness of this situation because of the summer season through which we have past passed. Now, however, we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and those steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply will undoubtedly face us this winter.

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refiners throughout the country:

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. We have not heretofore felt the needlessness of this situation because of the summer season through which we have past passed. Now, however, we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and those steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply will undoubtedly face us this winter.

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refiners throughout the country:

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. We have not heretofore felt the needlessness of this situation because of the summer season through which we have past passed. Now, however, we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and those steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply will undoubtedly face us this winter.

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refiners throughout the country:

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. We have not heretofore felt the needlessness of this situation because of the summer season through which we have past passed. Now, however, we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and those steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply will undoubtedly face us this winter.

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refiners throughout the country:

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. We have not heretofore felt the needlessness of this situation because of the summer season through which we have past passed. Now, however, we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and those steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply will undoubtedly face us this winter.

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refiners throughout the country:

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. We have not heretofore felt the needlessness of this situation because of the summer season through which we have past passed. Now, however, we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and those steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply will undoubtedly face us this winter.

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refiners throughout the country:

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. We have not heretofore felt the needlessness of this situation because of the summer season through which we have past passed. Now, however, we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and those steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply will undoubtedly face us this winter.

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refiners throughout the country:

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. We have not heretofore felt the needlessness of this situation because of the summer season through which we have past passed. Now, however, we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and those steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply will undoubtedly face

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg Teacher of Violin

Classes Beginning First Week in September

All wishing to join the beginners class arranged in groups of 5 each will be given special prices for the first four lessons.

DR. C. J. GEARY
DENTIST
Office in Citizens National Bank Building, West Side, Phone 1102 Open Evenings Grand Rapids - Wisconsin ANALGESIA

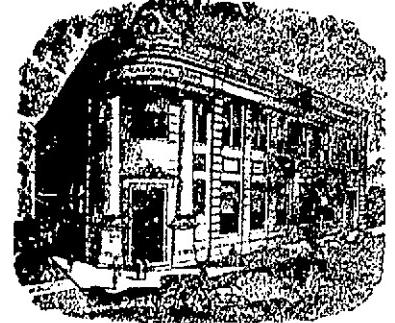
Every Man, Woman and Child

who has a Savings Account is proud of it.

Ask them yourself—
Then open one today.
At The Old—

First National Bank GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN

"The Bank That Does Things for You"



For Sale!

Bargains in Rebuilt
Top Buggies,
Open Buggies,
Light Spring Wagons
Lumber Wagons.

We also do all kinds of
Auto Painting,
Upholstering,
General Repairing,
and Blacksmithing.

SWEET CARRIAGE WORKS

Baker St., East Side.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best
Grades at
Reasonable
Prices.

Keep Coal moving. There are consumers who want certain grades and sizes of coal but the happiest are those who make the best of what they can procure during these strenuous times.

CALL US UP AT
Phone 416 or 5.

BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS



All Opticians Claim To
Make Them—

I make the EYES PROVE
the GLASSES are CORRECT
or they do not leave my estab-
lishment.

If your Glasses are correct
today, you can get PERFECT-
LY, if not; the Glasses should
be discarded and CORRECT
GLASSES worn—do not ex-
periment—visit

LOUIS REICHEL

LOCAL ITEMS

Freemen buy bonds; slaves wear them.

Fred Duncan was a business visitor to Milwaukee on Saturday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Erdman of the South Side Oct. 1st.

Miss Esther Eberhardt has accepted a position in the Grand Rapids Bakery.

Mrs. Ed. Lakin returned the past week from a month's visit with friends in Milwaukee.

Max Cohen of Chicago spent several days in the city this week visiting with his brother, J. A. Cohen.

J. Katon of the town of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday.

Lee Rumsey has been confined to his home the greater part of the past week with an attack of the grippe.

Mrs. John Hess of the town of Sigel was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday while in the city shopping.

Roland Carrollton has returned from Minnesota where he spent several months working at a summer resort.

Mr. and Mrs. William Teteau have bought a home on 17th Ave. of Reinhardt & Co. and intend moving in some time this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kelp of Neillsville autoed here on Friday and spent several days visiting at the home of Mrs. E. W. Griesbach.

Mrs. Herman Ripley of Richland center spent the past weekend visiting with friends and took along some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Welland and son, George, Mrs. Will Bodette and Mrs. N. Beiland spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Appleton.

John Meyers has traded his home on Drake St. to Harvey Gee for the Sausage home on Chestnut street. Mr. Meyers has moved into his new home.

A new service flag was dedicated at Neeko on Sunday with appropriate services, and the flag now hangs across the main street in that village.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Crotteau and Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards were at Rudolph last Friday where they attended the funeral of Lawrence Avery.

H. W. Wenger of the town of Sigel was among the callers at the Tribune office on Monday, having dropped in to advance his subscription for another year.

Herman Shaefer has purchased the Paul Schwartz home on 7th street. Mrs. Mary Schwartz and daughter will move to Milwaukee to make their future home there.

Dr. J. Hayes of Milwaukee, a brother-in-law of B. R. Goggins and who is well known in this city, has been elected president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society.

Miss Margaret Ragan was in Milwaukee last week where she took a leading part in the Elks parade for the Fourth Liberty Loan. She was accompanied by Miss Gertrude Reiff.

Mrs. Chas. Kern, who resides on the Plover Road, east of the city, returned on Friday from Rochester, Minn., where she has been a patient in the hospital, having undergone an operation for goitre and rapture.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards have received a letter from their son, Joseph, who is in France with the field artillery. Joe reports that he is enjoying good health and doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Axel Wurland, who is located at Camp Lewis, Washington, arrived in the city this week on a ten days furlough to visit his mother, Mrs. John M. Wurland. Mr. Wurland has just left the hospital where he underwent a surgical operation.

L. D. Miller, who has been farming on the Henflock in the town of Seneca for several years was a pleasant visitor from the state Monday. Mr. Miller is seeking arrangements to sell his land and move to Muscatine county, Iowa, within the next two weeks where he will engage in farming.

Engineer Geo. Ward, who has been running on the Green Bay & Western out of Green Bay for several years is reported to be in poor health and has entered a sanitarium near Green Bay for treatment. Mr. Ward's many friends in this city hope that he will soon enjoy good health again.

Lieutenant Houston, who is located at Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, Iowa, arrived in the city on Friday to spend a ten day furlough with his family and friends in this city. Mr. Houston reports that the men in the camps are training harder than ever, and are becoming more proficient as soldiers right along.

Wm. Ingram of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Ingram reported that everybody down his way is busy digging potatoes and that while the crop is not turning out as good as it might, the indications are that there will be a fair crop.

Seth Whitman of the town of Sigel was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Whitman, who at the head of the Liberty Loan drive in this town, reports that the probably rate of allotment notwithstanding the fact that everybody is under the impression that the amount is rather large.

L. H. Cullen of the town of Sigel, returned on Wednesday from Warren, Illinois, where he had been called by the death of his father, C. C. Cullen. The elder Mr. Cullen was engaged in the banking business at Warren, where he was one of the most prominent and was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted when he was but 14 years of age.

John Shingo of the town of Grand Rapids was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday. Mr. Shingo reports that the crops down his way were especially good this year and that he raised 40 bushels per acre. He also said that he is not able to handle very much land, and has most of his place rented out, retaining only about five acres for his own use.

The date that has been selected for setting the clocks back to their right time is October 27th, at midnight. It is not known just what the general public thinks of this matter of daylight saving, but it is certain that the change did not cause the confusion that some people predicted it would, and in fact very few noticed the difference after the new time had been in use for a day or two, and nobody seemed to care anything about the matter after they had once got settled down with their new plan.

This matter of getting a paper to the boys over in France seems to be quite a proposition, and it is difficult to tell whether the paper is ever going to reach its destination or not. One of the soldier boys to whom we have sent the paper to regularly stated in a recent letter that he had received only one paper, and was quite glad to have gotten that one. Another soldier boy had received one paper right along, and that it was as regular as the remainder of his mail. Where the papers go to their destination it is impossible to say, as the entire lot goes into the mail at once. Of course, there is no telling what all the circumstances are taken into consideration things are getting along pretty well. There is undoubtedly an immense amount of mail going overseas on every boat, and possibly they are doing well to deliver as much of it as they do.

REGULATIONS ON HANDLING OF COAL

The enclosed form No. 249 has been found necessary to help establish a more nearly equitable distribution of Wisconsin's allotment of coal as we may receive it. By thus confining distribution to the bona fide dealers of the state who are properly registered, and accounting to the Fuel Administrator, the public will be better protected.

This ruling will also tend to facilitate and help the work of the County Fuel Administrators.

The dealer has become temporarily an agent of the government and holds a position of responsibility. Upon him rests the responsibility of equilizing and minimizing the consumption of fuel that the tremendous demands of coal in the prosecution of the war may be met. Upon the supply of fuel for the army and navy and all of the allied organizations hinges the success for which we strive.

Yours very truly,
W. N. FRITZGERALD,
Federal Fuel Administrator for Wis.

MAISHFIELD MEN IN AN AUTO ACCIDENT

Traveling salesman for an Oshkosh Marshfield Herald—Len Colvin, came to town and reported to the publican both of that city had an exciting experience on Saturday evening of last week in which both might have been killed.

They were riding in a car driven by a local boy named Billie, a son of a

traveling salesman, and the car struck a tree, causing the car to turn over.

Colvin was hurt about the leg while Randles escaped with only a bad scare.

With the help of a farmer the auto, which happened to be a Ford, was gotten back onto the road and soon the two Marshfield men were homeward bound, happy to be alive.

TO FORESTALL SHORTAGE OF KEROSENE

As a precautionary measure to prevent an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refiners throughout the country:

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of this country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. We have not heretofore felt the acuteness of this situation because of the summer season through which we have just passed. Through winter, however, the season of maximum kerosene consumption and unless steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply we shall undoubtedly this winter face a shortage much more acute than we have as yet experienced in any of the petroleum products."

The refiners now in the hands of the government have complied with the orders of said commission and refused to have their properties sold or otherwise disposed of to the fullest extent possible, at least to a percentage amount equal to that of last year.

Will you please act upon this promptly, and forward me a detailed report as to replies you receive?"

Yours very truly,
W. N. FRITZGERALD,
Federal Fuel Administrator for Wis.

ADVERTISED MAIL

List of advertised mail at Grand Rapids, Wis., October 9, 1918.

GENTLEMEN—

L. J. Williams, V. Johnson, John J. Sherman, Okey Lindeman.

LADIES—

Mrs. E. Anderson, Miss Harriet Short, Mrs. Del McRee.

ROBERT NASH, Postmaster.

We save thousands of dollars annually to our patrons and at an expense of about one-tenth the original cost of goods.

Having your clothes dry cleaned not only makes them look better, but they wear longer, and the repair feature alone is often worth more than our small charge.

Normington Brothers
Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Phone 387

Council Proceedings

Council Chambers, city hall October 1st
1918. In regular session, Chas. E. Briere, mayor of the city of Grand Rapids, presiding. All aldermen present except Roenius and Hansen, absent. Motion reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The mayor appointed A. B. Beyer to succeed the Electric & Water Commission. Motion made and unanimously carried that the appointment be confirmed by the council. The Council adjourned.

F. G. GILKEY, City Clerk.

Notice of General Election

State of Wisconsin, S.S.—
Department of State, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and cities of the state of Wisconsin, on the 1st Monday of November, 1918, the following offices will be elected:

A. Governor, in place of Emanuel L. Philipp, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of November, 1918.

A. Lieutenant Governor, in place of Edward F. Doherty, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

A. Secretary of State, in place of Merlin Hull, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

A. State Treasurer, in place of Henry Johnson, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

An Attorney General, in place of Spencer Haven, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

A Representative in Congress for Eighth Congressional District, comprised of the counties of Winona, Fillmore, Olmsted, Wabasha, Waseca, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Cannon, Mower and Shawano.

A Member of Assembly, for the County of Wood, in place of Byron Whiting, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

All county officers required by law to be elected will be elected.

Given under my hand and official seal at the capital in the city of Madison this 1st day of August, A. D. 1918.

Merlin Hull, Secretary of State, State of Wisconsin, S.S.

Wood County—The above notice from the Secretary of State, notice is hereby given that at a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and cities of the state of Wisconsin, on the 1st Monday of November, 1918, the following amounts to vote:

Excess of income over personal property tax \$3,000,000.00

Interest and principal paid by Electric & Water Commission bonds 15,200.00

Total estimated amount payable by the city of Grand Rapids during the fiscal year ending October 1, 1918, \$45,920.00

Amount of taxes necessary to be raised as appears from this estimate \$16,190.17

And deducting the money to be received in 1918 \$11,575.47

To meet the expense for the ensuing year at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin this 7th day of August, 1918.

CHAS. E. BRIERE, Mayor of Grand Rapids.

Oct. 3 Nov. 7

State of Wisconsin, Wood County in Circuit Court,

Louis J. Schreyer, Plaintiff, vs. George Kingfisher, Defendant.

The state of Wisconsin to the said defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, in the circuit court of Wood County, on the 1st Monday of January, 1919, to answer a complaint for damages for the removal of a bridge over a stream in the town of Mineral Point, in the county of Mineral Point, in the state of Wisconsin, to the plaintiff, George Kingfisher, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

A. Clerk of Circuit Court, in place of A. Beyer, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

A. Sheriff, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

A. Clerk of Circuit Court, in place of A. Beyer, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

A. Sheriff, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

A. Clerk of Circuit Court, in place of A. Beyer, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

A. Sheriff, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of January, 1919.

Building Model Towns for War Workers

By Robert H. Moulton

Uncle Sam Is Providing Money But After War Buildings Will Revert to the Communities

WHEN the United States entered the war and orders for goods of every description began to pour into industrial plants on a huge scale, the first cry of the manufacturers was for men. Whether skilled or unskilled, there was work for them. In order to attract as many as possible, wages were raised to almost unprecedented heights. Mechanics began to draw from \$7 to \$15 a day.

High wages served the purpose of obtaining labor, immediately a new problem arose. Workmen came, but went again. The output of factories was below what it should have been and it was difficult to maintain quality. This was due to the fact that as fast as the factories raised wages landlords raised rents. If a man was earning \$10 a day and was obliged to pay nearly that much for a decent place in which to live he did not linger long. Some factories were letting 6,000 men a year in order to maintain a force of 1,000.

Then Uncle Sam stepped in and went into the town building business. An appropriation of \$100,000,000 was made for emergency wartime housing, but that was only a start. It was sufficient to provide shelter for about 150,000 persons. More money has been asked and it doubtless will be forthcoming.

In the beginning Uncle Sam made a mistake. His first idea was to provide temporary barracks, something on the order of those at the army camps. But in the case of the ship workers he found out that 60 per cent of them are married, and their wives and children objected to living in bunk houses. Moreover, temporary houses, while costing within 10 per cent of as much as permanent ones, are a total loss within a few years.

He decided to make these towns permanent. As a result, he is now covering whole square miles of vacant countryside with pretty little houses, boarding places, stores, theaters, churches, paved streets and all utilities. He has at his service the best town planners and architects in America. And with all the lustre that is being made, beauty and good taste are not being sacrificed. The houses will not all be alike in color, material or style. On the contrary, throughout each of these spacious, sun-drenched tracts, will be evidence that the plan was planned as a whole—that this street was curved on purpose, because a curved street is prettier than a straight one; that yonder church was put squarely across the end of the park because it would look well there. The eye will unconsciously start a vain search for eavesdroppers, blank walls, billboards and disorder.

The chief benefit which accrues to the worker from the building of these towns is the fact that landlordism is to be a thing unknown. The houses are to go unfurnished to the workers. Rents must be based on cost and not on the maximum which the tenants can be forced to pay. And, though as Uncle Sam has no desire to retain the ownership after the war, he has evolved a scheme to sell them, not to individuals, but to the communities as a whole, to be held in trust as community property.

Each such town will be at the start, at least, in the complete possession of a local housing company composed of and partially financed by public-spirited business men of the vicinity. They put up 20 per cent of the money and they get the other 80 per cent on first mortgage from the United States labor department or from the shipping board, each of which has \$30,000,000 given them by congress this spring for just this purpose.

In lending money to local housing companies in congested communities, the government lays down the stipulation that dividends shall be forever limited to 5 per cent annually—even after the government's mortgage is paid off. Any excess income must be expended upon the property or else eliminated by lowering the rents. The part of the rent that would ordinarily go to landlords' profits will go to pay off the government's mortgage at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent a year. The mortgage is for ten years, and at the end of that time enough presumably will be paid off to enable the government to say: "We get a private mortgage to pay off the balance."

Then if the local housing company has not meanwhile sold off any of the houses the town will substantially own itself, subject to mortgage. For its rents will be based purely on costs of capital and service. The private capital, limited to 5 per cent return, is practically a second mortgage. One of the first government loans made to the new village at Newport News provided that 90 per cent of the private capital is to be amortized and retired. Normally the private capital owns equity, including the part of the cost which has been amortized and the unearned increment, the size of which is more or less problematical, but it can't do anything with this treasure except redistribute the annual proceeds therefrom among the people in the form of a rebate on rents or in communal services, preferably the latter.



At normal rentals, the revenues of such a community will be far greater than ordinary taxes. For while houses depreciate, land neither rots nor wears out, and such a town will be in effect owned by all its underlying land. The Utopia of the single tax is achieved by virtue of the fact that the town was caught young and started right with no bad boom allowed. The town will be in the position of having bought itself at cost without leaving perhaps pocket profits on the building values.

Perhaps the most remarkable example of Uncle Sam's ability as a town builder is Yorkship, near Chinden, N. J., designed to serve employees of the New York Shipbuilding corporation. This town, where 10,000 of Uncle Sam's shipworkers will live while they are making ships with which to beat Germany, might almost be said to have been built through somebody's pocket profits on the building values.

Something like a town hall is being built, something on the order of those at the army camps. But in the case of the ship workers he found out that 60 per cent of them are married, and their wives and children objected to living in bunk houses. Moreover, temporary houses, while costing within 10 per cent of as much as permanent ones, are a total loss within a few years.

He decided to make these towns permanent. As a result, he is now covering whole square miles of vacant countryside with pretty little houses, boarding places, stores, theaters, churches, paved streets and all utilities. He has at his service the best town planners and architects in America. And with all the lustre that is being made, beauty and good taste are not being sacrificed. The houses will not all be alike in color, material or style. On the contrary, throughout each of these spacious, sun-drenched tracts, will be evidence that the plan was planned as a whole—that this street was curved on purpose, because a curved street is prettier than a straight one; that yonder church was put squarely across the end of the park because it would look well there. The eye will unconsciously start a vain search for eavesdroppers, blank walls, billboards and disorder.

The chief benefit which accrues to the worker from the building of these towns is the fact that landlordism is to be a thing unknown. The houses are to go unfurnished to the workers. Rents must be based on cost and not on the maximum which the tenants can be forced to pay. And, though as Uncle Sam has no desire to retain the ownership after the war, he has evolved a scheme to sell them, not to individuals, but to the communities as a whole, to be held in trust as community property.

Each such town will be at the start, at least, in the complete possession of a local housing company composed of and partially financed by public-spirited business men of the vicinity. They put up 20 per cent of the money and they get the other 80 per cent on first mortgage from the United States labor department or from the shipping board, each of which has \$30,000,000 given them by congress this spring for just this purpose.

In lending money to local housing companies in congested communities, the government lays down the stipulation that dividends shall be forever limited to 5 per cent annually—even after the government's mortgage is paid off. Any excess income must be expended upon the property or else eliminated by lowering the rents. The part of the rent that would ordinarily go to landlords' profits will go to pay off the government's mortgage at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent a year. The mortgage is for ten years, and at the end of that time enough presumably will be paid off to enable the government to say: "We get a private mortgage to pay off the balance."

Then if the local housing company has not meanwhile sold off any of the houses the town will substantially own itself, subject to mortgage. For its rents will be based purely on costs of capital and service. The private capital, limited to 5 per cent return, is practically a second mortgage. One of the first government loans made to the new village at Newport News provided that 90 per cent of the private capital is to be amortized and retired. Normally the private capital owns equity, including the part of the cost which has been amortized and the unearned increment, the size of which is more or less problematical, but it can't do anything with this treasure except redistribute the annual proceeds therefrom among the people in the form of a rebate on rents or in communal services, preferably the latter.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The order for brick for Yorkship is said to have been the largest single order of its kind ever given.

The brick used came from seven different manufacturers and is varied as to color, etc., so that the aspect of the village will not be at all monotonous.

In fact, the architect has consistently aimed at avoiding monotony. Starting as he did on virgin land—the site of Yorkship before he went to work on it looked like an ideal golf course—it was out of the question to run up houses in unsightly rows, as if in a city. On the other hand, individual houses would have been too expensive. The problem that confronted him, therefore, was to produce dwellings at a minimum cost and yet make them as attractive as the nature of the plan demanded.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas range, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco, or frame. The majority have slate roofs.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing

Building Model Towns for War Workers

By Robert H. Moulton

Uncle Sam Is Providing Money But After War Buildings Will Revert to the Communities

WHEN the United States entered the war and orders for goods of every description began to pour into industrial plants on a huge scale, the first duty of the manufacturers was for men. Whether skilled or unskilled, there was work for them. In order to attract as many as possible, wages were raised to almost unprecedented heights. Mechanics began to draw from \$7 to \$15 a day.

High wages served the purpose of obtaining labor, immediately a new problem arose. Workmen came, but went away again. The output of factories was below what it should have been and it was difficult to maintain quality. This was due to the fact that as fast as the factories raised wages landlords raised rents. If a man was earning \$10 a day and was obliged to pay nearly that much for a decent place in which to live, he did not linger. Some factories were hiring 6,000 men a year in order to maintain a force of 1,000.

Then Uncle Sam stepped in and went into the town-building business. An appropriation of \$100,000,000 was made for emergency wartime housing and while that was only a start it was sufficient to provide shelter for about 150,000 persons. More money has been asked and it doubtless will be forthcoming.

In the beginning Uncle Sam made a mistake. His first idea was to provide temporary barracks, something on the order of those at the army camps. But in the case of the ship workers he found out that 30 per cent of them are married, and their wives and children objected to living in bunk houses. Moreover, temporary houses, while costing within 10 per cent of as much as permanent ones, are a total loss within a few years.

Perhaps the most remarkable example of Uncle Sam's ability as a town builder is Yorkship, near Camden, N. J., designed to serve employees of the New York Shipbuilding corporation. This town, where 10,000 of Uncle Sam's shipworkers will live while they are making ships with which to beat Germany, might almost be said to have been built overnight. Starting work early in the summer, 1,000 houses will be ready for occupancy in October, and another thousand will follow within a few months. Some idea of the speed employed in the work is indicated by the fact that one group of five workmen's houses was put up from foundation to roof in 30 hours.

While putting up a thousand houses in a few months is an amazing feat in itself, it becomes more so when it is understood that the buildings of Yorkship are to be things of beauty, embodying all that is attractive in our old Colonial style of architecture, and at the same time up to date in everything. In short, it will be a town that will give the workers new zest for the morrow's work when they troop home of an evening.

Speed, practicality and simplicity, but the best of everything, was the gist of the government's instructions, and these instructions are being followed to the letter. At the same time there isn't a trace of paternalism in the government's attitude toward the workmen. Uncle Sam simply wanted to show them that he fully appreciates what they are doing for him.

The town of Yorkship will occupy a site of 140 acres, 100 of which are now being developed. The main feature of the town plan is a central square, about 300 feet on each side, from which the major streets radiate. Around the central square three-story buildings have been erected, with stores on the first floor and apartments above. The west side of the square opens upon a broad green, or common, 125 feet wide and 450 feet long, which is flanked at its farther end by church sites and terminated by a site for a school or library on an axis. From the north side of the central square a broad boulevard leads out toward New creek, connecting with a bridge and main connecting road to the shipyards. Parks and playgrounds are also liberally provided for. Streets are laid out, for the most part, with a width of 50 feet, with roadways 18 feet wide, grass strips 9 feet 6 inches wide, and sidewalks 4 feet wide. A few streets of greater width where there will be a concentration of traffic have been provided, while alleys of a 10-foot width are provided on the interior of all blocks.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas rings, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco or frame. The majority have slate roofs. The order for brick for Yorkship is said to have been the largest single order of its kind ever given. The brick used came from seven different manufacturers and is varied as to color, etc., so that the aspect of the village will not be at all monotonous.

In fact, the architect has consistently aimed at avoiding monotony. Starting as he did on virgin land—the site of Yorkship before he went to work, it looked like an ideal golf course—it was out of the question to run up houses in straight rows, as it is in a city. On the other hand, individual houses would have been too expensive. The problem that confronted him, therefore, was to produce dwellings at a minimum cost and yet make them as attractive as the nature of the plan demanded.

Then if the local housing company has not meanwhile sold off any of the houses the town will substantially own itself, subject to mortgage. For its rents will be based purely on costs of capital and service. The private capital, limited to 5 per cent return, is practically a second mortgage. One of the first government loans made to the new village at Newport News provided that 90 per cent of the private capital is to be amortized and retired. Normally the private capital owns equity, including the part of the cost which has been amortized and the unearned increment, the size of which is more or less problematical, but it can't do anything with this treasure except redistribute the annual proceeds therefrom among the people in the form of rebates on rents or in communal services, preferably the latter.

GLEANED PIECEMEAL FROM NEAR AND FAR

For motor tire apparatus a nonskid cushion tire has been invented that resembles two round tires set close together and with the sides of the groove marked with staggered indentations.

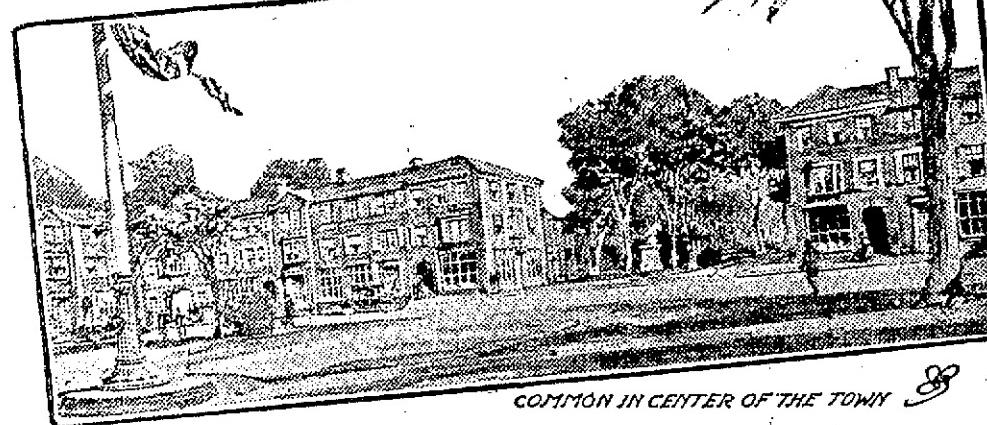
One of the last of Germany's famous bells to go into the mummets melting pot was the so-called "Kaiser bell" from Cologne cathedral. It was the largest church bell in all Germany, weighing 60 tons.

The British army spends half a million dollars a year for the paste with which to polish the brass buttons on the soldiers' uniforms.

Tin ore deposits have been found in South Africa of sufficient extent to warrant the erection of a smelting plant in the Transvaal.

The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

The bureau of civilian marksmanship of the war department is encouraging the establishment of women's rifle clubs.



At normal rentals, the revenues of such a community will be far greater than ordinary taxes. For while houses depreciate, land neither rots nor wears, and such a town will be in effect owner of all its underlying land. The Utopia of the single fixers is achieved by virtue of the fact that the town was caught young and started right with no land boom allowed! The town will be in the position of having bought itself at cost without letting anybody pocket profits on the rising values.

Perhaps the most remarkable example of Uncle Sam's ability as a town builder is Yorkship, near Camden, N. J., designed to serve employees of the New York Shipbuilding corporation. This town, where 10,000 of Uncle Sam's shipworkers will live while they are making ships with which to beat Germany, might almost be said to have been built overnight. Starting work early in the summer, 1,000 houses will be ready for occupancy in October, and another thousand will follow within a few months. Some idea of the speed employed in the work is indicated by the fact that one group of five workmen's houses was put up from foundation to roof in 30 hours.

While putting up a thousand houses in a few months is an amazing feat in itself, it becomes more so when it is understood that the buildings of Yorkship are to be things of beauty, embodying all that is attractive in our old Colonial style of architecture, and at the same time up to date in everything. In short, it will be a town that will give the workers new zest for the morrow's work when they troop home of an evening.

Speed, practicality and simplicity, but the best of everything, was the gist of the government's instructions, and these instructions are being followed to the letter. At the same time there isn't a trace of paternalism in the government's attitude toward the workmen. Uncle Sam simply wanted to show them that he fully appreciates what they are doing for him.

The town of Yorkship will occupy a site of 140 acres, 100 of which are now being developed. The main feature of the town plan is a central square, about 300 feet on each side, from which the major streets radiate. Around the central square three-story buildings have been erected, with stores on the first floor and apartments above. The west side of the square opens upon a broad green, or common, 125 feet wide and 450 feet long, which is flanked at its farther end by church sites and terminated by a site for a school or library on an axis. From the north side of the central square a broad boulevard leads out toward New creek, connecting with a bridge and main connecting road to the shipyards. Parks and playgrounds are also liberally provided for. Streets are laid out, for the most part, with a width of 50 feet, with roadways 18 feet wide, grass strips 9 feet 6 inches wide, and sidewalks 4 feet wide. A few streets of greater width where there will be a concentration of traffic have been provided, while alleys of a 10-foot width are provided on the interior of all blocks.

The plan for Yorkship is perhaps the most complete town plan ever made. Every house is complete; it has hot and cold water systems, modern plumbing, up-to-date plumbing fixtures, gas rings, hot-water heater, electric light and cellar furnace. Most of the houses are of brick, with a few stone, stucco or frame. The majority have slate roofs. The order for brick for Yorkship is said to have been the largest single order of its kind ever given. The brick used came from seven different manufacturers and is varied as to color, etc., so that the aspect of the village will not be at all monotonous.

In fact, the architect has consistently aimed at avoiding monotony. Starting as he did on virgin land—the site of Yorkship before he went to work, it looked like an ideal golf course—it was out of the question to run up houses in straight rows, as it is in a city. On the other hand, individual houses would have been too expensive. The problem that confronted him, therefore, was to produce dwellings at a minimum cost and yet make them as attractive as the nature of the plan demanded.

had to be so varied in design as to be attractive, the difficulty of the task will be better understood and appreciated.

To get the needed variety and yet conform to the general plan, the architect hit upon the unique idea of having small-scale drawings made on pieces of cardboard for different parts of a house—one for the middle, one for the right corner, one for the left, etc. By combining these slips like children's picture blocks so as to form a whole group, a surprising variety of combinations was obtained. As soon as particularly attractive combinations were made they were photographed and it is these selected combinations which will appear again and again at Yorkship when the village is completed, yet at every point so arranged as to cause no monotony of effect.

In addition to the varied types of houses, there were also developed about a dozen different types of porches. Then in order to add still further to the variety, a gable roof was designed for one group of houses, a flat roof for another, a roof like the ones in the old Colonial houses of Salem, Mass., for still another, and so on. Not less than seven different kinds of roofing materials have been employed, including one new which gives an interesting effect as of an old-fashioned ribbed copper or red tin roof, and does it so successfully that it takes an expert to tell the difference.

Towns such as Yorkship undoubtedly will have an excellent effect on our workers. As an antidote to bohemianism they should prove most efficacious: It is impossible to imagine any man being discontented when his government is mobilizing the best talent in the country to provide for his comfort. At the offices of the Emergency Fleet corporation there are acres of desks at which the best housing experts in the country are busily engaged in evolving the best of housing plans. The architectural profession is being combed for town planners, and the government is looking all the time for the most distinguished engineers and the men most learned in public utilities, and employing them at no more than a living wage to give the workers every comfort and all the beauty of home surroundings that can possibly be obtained. To illustrate how this is all being done at a low cost unknown before, it may be stated that architects employed on such work are charging only one-sixth of the fees which they would charge under ordinary conditions in times of peace.

MAY FESTIVITIES

Cleveland, O.—The East side's most "playful" boy is at the detention home. He was a trifling拓olsterer, also too exuberant and lively. Here was his last day's play before the judge decided to limit his activities. Hit a ten-year-old girl playmate over the head with a gas pipe, poured acid on a child's face, broke a broomstick over his mother's head, chased rabbits belonging to playmates until they dropped dead, and perpetrated every trick he could think of on neighbors' cats and dogs. The little girl who was on the receiving end of the gaspipe spent several days in a hospital.

The "playful" boy's parents stated that he was a "good and obedient son," but the judge failed to see them, and sent the eleven-year-old culprit up to the reformatory.

WAR CUTS HOLDUP PROFITS

Chicago Is Not Now the Rich Field for Operations It Once Was:

Chicago—Horrors of war are without number. Time was when Chicago was a rich harvest field for gentlemen of the light finger art and the handy gun—when it a fellow stuck up a store he got some dough. But not now—everyone has put their money into Liberty bonds, War Savings stamps, Thrift stamps, Red Cross benefits and other war things. So said Joe Young here recently when arrested for holding up a pedestrian.

"It isn't worth it any more," he said ruefully. "They don't have any dough—it's the war."

HIS IDEA:

"Do you know the seven wonders of the world?"

"No, but I know three."

"Only three?"

"Yes, I've only been married three times."

TICKLED TO DEATH:

In the camp they have all sorts of sports, also movies at night.

A young lady, after looking over the camp, was heard to remark, "The government sure tries to make the boys happy."

"Yes, my last suit of underwear just tickled me to death," said an old timer, grinning.—Chicago Tribune.

Rabbit Upsets Preacher:

Guthrie, Okla.—E. C. Storrs of Oklahoma City had a narrow escape from death when the automobile which he was driving struck a jack-rabbit near Marshall, causing the big car to skid into the ditch. Storrs suffered a dislocated shoulder and a badly bruised head.

Joy Ride in Hearse:

Chicago—Three Chicago men borrowed a white hearse, threw on the power and went joy riding. Later the hearse was found wrecked in a ditch.

Will Not Make Fancy Blankets:

Washington—All woolen mills have been requested by the war industries board to stop the manufacture of navaio or fancy Indian blankets. Indians themselves, whose small production is made upon hand looms, are not affected.

Whence Chicago?

The name of our greatest Western city has always been traced to the wild men. In a book entitled "Sketches of Western Adventure," which does justice to its absorbingly interesting contents, we find the name of an Indian town in Tennessee in 1784 given as Chicagoo. Is it not probable that that is where the name came from?

The book referred to was published at Maysville, Ky., 1832, and is full of thrilling stories of the experiences of the pioneers.

Bear Causes Baby's Death:

Bismarck, Mo.—Swallowing a bear caused the death of Anna Kress, eighteen months old, here recently. The bear stuck in her windpipe and choked her.

Why Not Try:

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

NEW YORKER LOSES LIMBS ONE BY ONE

Patient Ends Life When About to Undergo Eighteenth Operation.

Portchester, N. Y.—Advised by surgeons that he would have to undergo his eighteenth operation if he wished to save his life, Alexander T. Jackson, thirty-seven years old, committed suicide at his home here by cutting his throat with a knife. Jackson suffered

They were crossing Washington street at Meridian, after the theater, a few nights ago, and it seemed that mother and daughter were not perfectly agreed on the nature of daughter's apparel. At theater time the weather was balmy, but when they came out, it had been raining and though there was no shower at the moment there was much wind, and daughter's filmy white silk skirt was blowing about in dangerous fashion as she stepped on the curb. She stopped repeatedly and pulled the skirt down, then fairly ran to the shelter of the Merchants' Bank building, leaving mother, who was a bit plump, to roll along as best she could.

"Why didn't you wait for me?" demanded mother, on reaching the girl. "Well!" was the retort, "my ears are not cold. I wasn't going to poke along there and let my skirt get up around my ears, was I?"

"If my ears were cold," said mother, surveying the filmy skirts. "I'd hate to try to get them warm with all you have on."—Indianapolis News.

Pimples Rash Skins:

Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Oilatum to soothe and heal. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Olment 25 and 50.—Adv.

JUST HOW PEDDLER GOT BY

Short Conversation Enlightened Attorney as to Manner in Which Caller Evaded Office Force.

City Attorney Stephens was amazed the other day when a peddler invaded his private sanctum and began dilating on the merits of an ash sifter.

"I don't want an ash sifter," snorted Stephens, but I do want to know how you got in here."

"Everyone needs an ash sifter," persisted the peddler, ignoring the question.

"But I don't," snapped Stephens. "I burn gas."

"But you smoke, don't you?" demanded the peddler.

"You win," cried the attorney: "I know now how you got in."

"How?" questioned the perplexed peddler.

"Just sifted," was the laconic reply.

—Los Angeles Times.

Stop the Pain:

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic Salve is applied. It is the latest model. All druggists. For free sample write The W. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

An Irish Courtship:

An Irish sheriff got a writ to serve on a young widow and, on coming into her presence said: "Madam, I have an attachment for you."

"My dear sir," she said blushing, "your attachment is reciprocated."

"You don't understand me, you must proceed to court," said the sheriff.

"Well, I know 'tis leap year, but I prefer to let you do the courting yourself. Men are much better at that than women."

"Madam, this is no time for fooling. The justice is waiting."

"The justice waiting? Well, I suppose I must go, but the thing is so sudden, and besides I'd prefer a priest to do it!"—Exchange.

\$1800 in Rewards

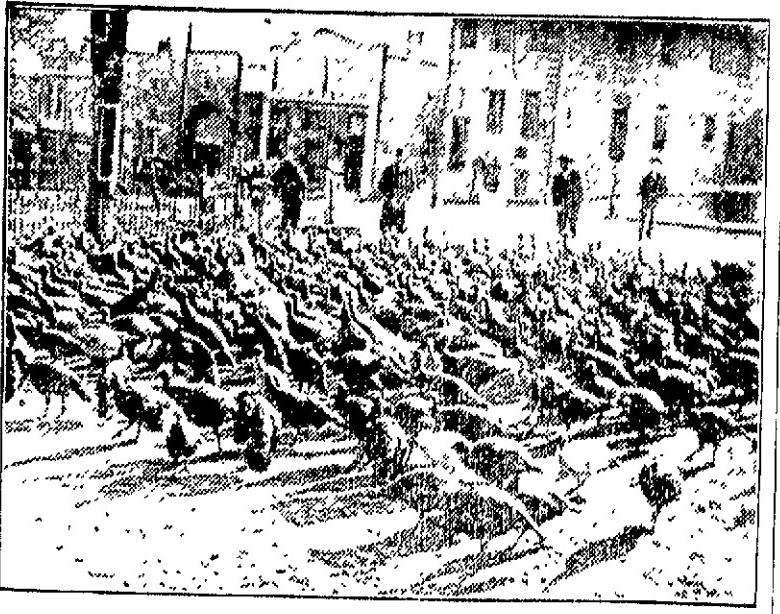
Delivered through your local dealers.

\$895 Overland Touring Car

\$450 Ford Touring Car

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture)
TURKEYS FOR HOLIDAY MARKETS.



The Round-Up of a Turkey Drive.

FATTEN TURKEYS FOR THE MARKET

Finish Fowls When Demand Is
Keen and Price Correspond-
ingly Attractive.

EXCELLENT PLAN OUTLINED

New Corn Can Safely Be Fed If Fowls
Are Gradually Accustomed to It—
Birds Always Make Best Gains
on Free Range.

The true test of expert turkey raising is to be able to market a large percentage of the annual crop in the pink of market finish at a time when the demand is keen and the price correspondingly attractive.

In fattening turkeys for the market an excellent plan is to begin early in October to feed night and morning, only feeding enough at a time so that the birds grow away still feeling a little hungry, and gradually increasing the quantity until they are given off they will clean up three times a day during the week before marketing. By the latter feeding it means that they are fed until they leave the feed and walk away. Some turkey raisers feed only during the first part of the fattening season, gradually changing to corn as the weather becomes cooler. Previous to the start, wheat was used in the same manner as oats. The majority, however, began feeding heavily on corn about November 1, and since turkeys are not accustomed to such heavy feeding, scores often result, especially if new corn is used. New corn can be fed safely if the turkeys are gradually accustomed to it by feeding lightly at first and more heavily afterward.

Confining turkeys during the fattening season to prevent their using so much energy in ranging has been tried to some extent, but with very little success. Those confined to a pen eat heartily for two or three days, but after this they lose their appetite and begin to lose flesh rapidly. On allowing them free range again, they pick up rapidly and are soon eating as heartily as ever. The better method is to allow them free range, as it keeps them in good, healthy condition, and they are always eager to be fed.

Nuts from the Range.
Nuts of various kinds are a natural fattening feed, picked up by the turkeys on the range. Of those beech-nuts, chestnuts, pecans and acorns are the most commonly found by them. Many turkey growers in Texas depend solely upon acorns for fattening their turkeys, and when these nuts are plentiful the birds are marketed in fairly good condition.

The marketing season for turkeys is very short, running from the middle of November to the latter part of December. Most turkey raisers sell their birds alive to poultry dealers, who either dress them or ship them alive to city dealers. Farmers near the city markets, and particularly those in the middle Atlantic and New England states, often dress the turkeys and either sell them direct to the consumer or to city dealers. In some sections shortly before Thanksgiving there is held what is known as turkey day. On the day before the event every turkey grower in the neighborhood kills and dresses his turkeys and the following morning brings them into town, where they are bid on and purchased by whatever buyers choose to be there, the birds going to the highest bidder.

In sections in which turkeys are grown in large numbers, as in Texas, dressing plants have been built by poultry dealers, who buy the birds alive and dress them for the various city markets. In such cases practically all the turkey raisers sell to these dealers, who often send buyers out into the country to gather up a drove of several hundred birds by stopping at each farm as they pass, weighing

TURKEY POINTERS

One of the most important steps toward success in turkey raising is the proper selection of breeding stock. Birds for breeding should be selected for vigor, size, shape, strong bone, early maturity and color of plumage. Turkey hens will usually lay about 18 eggs in their first litter, while those that do not have to be set on become broken up on becoming broody and made to lay a second and sometimes a third litter. The high mortality common in young poults is usually due to some of the following causes: Exposure to dampness and cold, improper feeding, close confinement, etc., predatory animals, weakness in the parent stock.

Provide Plenty of Water.

Water receptacles for poultry should be large enough to hold plenty of water to last at least 24 hours, so the fowls will never suffer from lack of water. Drinking vessels should be carefully rinsed when fresh water is given. If water is supplied irregularly, the hens will likely drink too much at a time. It should not be exposed to the sun's rays in summer or be allowed to freeze in winter if this can be avoided. A flock of 60 hens in good laying condition will require four to six quarts of water a day.

Shade of some kind should be provided for poultry, and this can often be advantageously furnished by planting fruit trees (such as pear, plum, cherry and apple) in the yard.

Dopose of Cockrels.

One good way to dispose of the cockrels that you are weeding out of flocks is to can them.

Geeves live to great age. The females are reliable and productive for many years.

Few people understand that eggs are almost as perishable as meat or milk; that eggs will not stand any kind of treatment.

Poultry will pick up 90 per cent of its living from scattered and wasted grains. They act as scavengers in consuming a large part of what would otherwise be lost.

Wood piles, manure piles, trash piles furnish splendid breeding spots for the gapeworm. Keep the fowls away from them.

Every farm should have a carefully culled flock of not less than 200 fowls. The larger the flocks, the larger the flock.

The common chicken mite is a very small gray insect which, when it has filled itself with blood, becomes bright red, hence the name, "red mite," by which it is often called, was the first parcel post package received here in motortruck service.

MOTHER SAVES SOLDIER HERO

Her Love, More Than the Work
of Surgeons, Aids in
Recovery.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL

Chance and Bravery of Wounded Officer, Who Was Treated as Private, Won His Place Close to
Relatives.

Boston.—Lieut. Everett Pope, one of Harvard's most famous surgeons, is convalescent in a French hospital after one of the most remarkable recoveries recorded in these days when army surgeons and nurses are working miracles every day. Lieut. Pope was severely wounded during the fighting around Chateau-Thierry and for days his life was despaired of. Then it was found that the hospital in which he was being treated was in the same town where his mother was employed in an officer's rest station. She was summoned, and from the moment his lips whispered the word "mother" and his eyes beheld his relative, Lieut. Pope's recovery was assured.

Lieut. Pope was one of the graduates of the first class at Pittsburgh, N. Y., and early was on French soil taking final training with the American troops. When the memorable offensive at Chateau-Thierry was started, Pope went forward with a regiment of infantry. Fighting like a wild man for hours, he was finally knocked out by machine gun fire. His shoulders were shattered. In the terrific fight he had lost his left, coat, and other insignia of rank and was carried along back with the privates.

Took His Chances as a Private.

Back Pope went through the first dressing station, to the field hospital

in killing and dressing turkeys on the farm they should first be deprived of feed for 24 hours, but given plenty of fresh, clean water in order to clean the crop and intestines of all feed. When ready to kill, the bird should be hung by the feet, holding the bird in one hand a sharp, narrow-bladed knife is used to sever the veins in the throat by making a small cut inside the mouth on the right side of the throat at the base of the skull. After making this cut and bleeding begins, the knife is thrust up through the groove in the roof of the mouth and into the brain at the back part of the skull. On piercing the brain the bird gives a peculiar squawk, the feathers are loosened by a quivering of the muscles, and death is instantaneous.

In skinning the feathers should be plucked immediately, and if the bird has been properly stuck they come out very easily. The tail and large wing feathers are removed first, after which the body feathers are pulled out. When the turkeys are to be marketed in any distance they are cooled to a temperature of about 35 degrees Fahrenheit by hanging in the open air, provided the weather is cool enough; otherwise they are plunged into ice water and kept there until thoroughly cooled. After cooling they are packed in straw or barrels, and shipped in refrigerator trucks to shipyards.

Fighting Like a Wild Man.

and then to Paris, finally landing in a base hospital some distance south of Paris. Though suffering terribly and in danger of gas gangrene, he refused to avail himself of the rights of an officer, but took his place without a murmur among the privates, awaiting his turn at the depots, ambulance corps and hospital duties. He collapsed after being operated upon, but when told the name of the town in which he was in the hospital, his eyes brightened and he whispered "mother."

When Pope sailed across the sea his mother became ill in her home in Brookline, Mass., and went to France. She found a place in a noble home that had been set apart as an officer's rest station. Her last letter to Lieut. Pope was from the same town in which her wounded son was in a hospital. She was found and her love and attention, combined with the skill of surgeons and nurses, assured her son's complete recovery.

TERRIBLE TWELVE' NO MORE

Prospective Policeman Puts End to Youthful Band of Desperadoes in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O.—Diamond Dick and Three-Fingered Thury were the idols of the "Terrible Twelve" as they sat about the fire in their den and told thrilling tales of the deeds they perpetrated in the old cemetery at midnight and of the fear they instilled in the hearts of their victims as they pointed upon them in the dark.

In a half circle the 12 bloodthirsty villains sat before their leader, seated on a soap box throne. They were desperate and looked ill with all their age-worn faces. For the leader was all of nineteen years old, and the others ranged down to eight years. Suddenly the leader rose and pointed at each of the undeserving.

"You are not fit members of this terrible band. Get out and prove that you are bad enough to uphold the honor of our gang."

The undeserving slunk out and that night made a raid on a nearby house, where they secured a watch and several rings.

Then a prosaic cop arrested several of the desperado band, and the "Terrible Twelve" is no more.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure News Syndicate.)

Some Bolt Killed Two.

Norfolk, Va.—The same bolt of lightning killed Mrs. Oscar Crockett and Walter Day, near here, although they were half a mile apart. They were relatives. They were seated in their homes when the lightning ran along an electric wire and killed both at the same instant.

Yellow Jacket Stings Proved Fatal.

Yellow Pass, Ore.—Audrey Best, daughter of Isaac Best, prominent real estate dealer, died recently from yellow jacket stings.

Send Youth by Parcel Post.

Versailles, Ind.—Freddie Prinz, Versailles, Ind., care of the Postmaster.

Buttermilk is excellent for growing stock. It aids digestion, helps in bowel troubles, puts vim in the stock, leaves it free to grow.

High priced feed makes necessary greater efficiency in every detail of poultry management. Every chick hatched should be saved as far as possible.

Wearing Colors Keeps Up Morale

New York.—It is the hour to talk colors and fabrics. We have been given a comprehensive outline of what to expect in the new fashions, and we have made up our minds to accept or reject, as we choose, observes a prominent fashion authority.

The details of autumn clothes have been digested by us. The long skirt, the confluence of sashes, the growing importance of collars and cuffs, and the relinquishing of the attempt to make stiff high collars. Fashionable have filled us with the assurance that we know enough to make a start.

Women are divided in opinion as to the wisdom of introducing a long skirt at this hour. They also question the extreme decolletage that has been adopted for the day-time hours. They protest rather violently against the effort to continue short sleeves in the fashion.

They round their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that war activities are hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look business-like, and short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

Why are these things done? Is the question of the majority of women. The soothing answer is that they are done for the same reason that one substitutes an entire for heavy meat once in a while in the menu. Woman's taste in dress, as their taste in food, becomes shifted and satisfied by a constant repetition of severe and wholesome diet. A bit of foolishness now and then, such as an entree or a short elbow sleeve, a souffle or a deep decolletage in a luncheon gown gives a thrill to the judges appetite.

Argent Rife Avent Colors.

Discussion does not stop at the details of the silhouette or at the incoming and outgoing of certain selected fashions; it shuttles to and fro through the web of women about the selection of colors for the autumn and winter.

Philosophy, psychology, history of wars and peoples at war enter into these arguments. An discussion of this epoch is based on higher and more complex reasons than personal likes and dislikes, and the rejection or acceptance of certain fashions in woman's apparel gets into this conversation environment as quickly as any other patriotic movement.

It is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

This is a sleeveless vest of sealskin, worn with a blue scone frog. There is a plaited skirt with embroidered panels at the sides which hang below the hem of the skirt.

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological quality in human nature that is back of all this argument about accepting colors. Masses of women think that black, and blue, and brown should be worn until peace is declared, with ourselves among the victors. Others insist that this is the very time to brighten the moral atmosphere by adorning our-

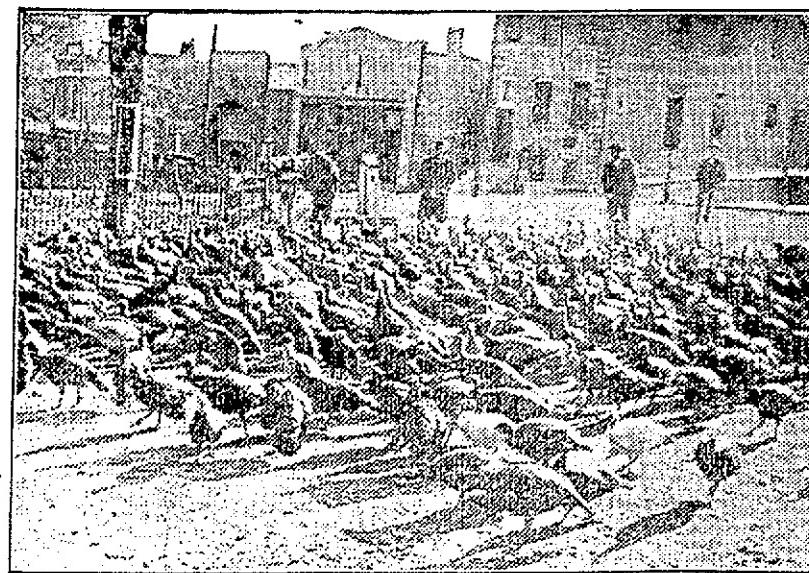
have no hesitancy in using materials that are often considered suitable only for spring and early autumn.

Crop the chine, thin velvet, heavy chiffon cloth, netta, faille, heavy satin and many of the tricot weaves that include silk jersey may be considered the everyday run of new materials. Serge, of course, is backetted. This is the psychological

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

TURKEYS FOR HOLIDAY MARKETS.



The Round-Up of a Turkey Drive.

FATTEN TURKEYS FOR THE MARKET

Finish Fowls When Demand Keen and Price Correspondingly Attractive.

EXCELLENT PLAN OUTLINED

New Corn Can Safely Be Fed if Fows Are Gradually Accustomed to It—Birds Always Make Best Gains on Free Range.

The true test of expert turkey raising is to be able to market a large percentage of the annual crop in the pink of market bush at a time when the demand is keen and the price correspondingly attractive.

In fattening turkeys for the market an excellent plan is to begin early in October to feed night and morning, only feeding enough at a time so that the birds go away still feeling a little hungry, and gradually increasing the quantity until they are given all they will clean out their bladders during the week before marketing. By this latter feeding it is meant that they are fed until they leave the fed and walk away. Some turkey raisers feed out during the day, but in the fattening season, gradually changing to clean as the weather becomes cooler. Previous to the war, when was fed in the same manner as out. The majority, however, begin feeding heavily on corn about November 1, and since turkeys are not accustomed to such heavy feeding, gains often result, especially if new corn is used. New corn can be fed safely. If the turkeys are gradually accustomed to it by feeding lightly at first and more heavily afterward.

Confining turkeys during the fattening season to prevent them using much energy in running has been tried to some extent, but with very little success. Those confined to a pen eat heartily for two or three days, but after this they lose their appetite and begin to lose flesh rapidly. On allowing them free range again, they pick up rapidly, and are soon eating as heartily as ever. The better method is to allow them free range, as it keeps them in good healthy condition, and they are always eager to be fed.

Nuts From the Range.

Nuts of various kinds are a natural fattening feed picked up by the turkeys on the range. Of these beech nuts, chestnuts, pecans and acorns are the most commonly found by them. Many turkey growers in Texas depend solely upon acorns for fattening their turkeys, and when these nuts are plentiful the birds are marketed in fairly good condition.

The marketing season for turkeys is very short, running from the middle of November to the latter part of December. Most turkey raisers sell their birds alive to poultry dealers, who either dress them or ship them alive to city dealers. Farmers near the city markets, and particularly those in the middle Atlantic and New England states, often dress the turkeys and either sell them direct to the consumer or to city dealers. In some sections shortly before Thanksgiving there is held what is known as turkey day. On the day before the event every turkey grower in the neighborhood kills and dresses his turkeys and the following morning brings them into town, where they are bid on and purchased by whatever buyers choose to be there, the birds going to the highest bidder.

In sections in which turkeys are grown in large numbers, as in Texas, dressing plants have been built by poultry dealers, who buy the birds alive and dress them for the various city markets. In such cases practically all the turkey raisers sell to these dealers, who often send buyers out into the country to gather up a drove of several hundred birds by stopping at each farm as they pass, weighing

TURKEY POINTERS

One of the most important steps toward success in turkey raising is the proper selection of breeding stock. Birds for breeding should be selected for vigor, size, shape, strong bone, early maturity and color of plumage. Turkey hens will usually lay about 18 eggs in their first litter, while those that do not have to be set can be broken up on becoming broody and made to lay a second and sometimes a third litter. The high mortality common to young pouls is usually due to some of the following causes: Exposure to dampness and cold, Improper feeding, close confinement, lice, predatory animals, weakness in the parent stock.

Provide Plenty of Water.

Water receptacles for poultry should be large enough to hold plenty of water to last at least 24 hours, so the fowls will never suffer from lack of water. Drinking vessels should be carefully rinsed when fresh water is given. If water is supplied irregularly, the hens will likely drink too much at a time. It should not be exposed to the sun's rays in summer or be allowed to freeze in winter if this can be avoided. A flock of 50 hens in good laying condition will require four to six quarts of water a day.

You are not fit members of this terrible band. Go out and prove that you are bad enough to uphold the honor of our gang."

The undressing slunk out and that night made a raid on a nearby house, where they secured a watch and several rings.

Then a prosaic cop arrested several of the desperado band, and the "Terrible Twelve" is no more.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure News-paper Syndicate.)

Geese live to a great age. The females are reliable and productive for many years.

Few people understand that eggs are almost as perishable as meat or milk; that eggs will not stand any kind of treatment.

Poultry will pick up 90 per cent of its living from scattered and wasted grains. They act as scavengers in consuming a large part of what would otherwise be lost.

Send Youth by Parcel Post.

Versailles, Ind.—Freddie Prinz of Versailles, Ind., care of the Postmaster.

A tag hanging from Freddie's coat bore those words and was plastered with 78 cents' worth of parcel post stamps. He was also labeled "Fragile and Perishable," when he arrived here aboard the Cincinnati-Versailles motor-trail transport on its initial trip.

Freddie, who is thirteen years old, was the first parcel post package re-

ceived here in motor-truck service.

High priced feed makes necessary greater efficiency in every detail of poultry management. Every chick hatched should be saved as far as possible.

MOTHER SAVES SOLDIER HERO

Her Love, More Than the Work of Surgeons, Aids in Recovery.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL

Chance and Bravery of Wounded Officer, Who Was Treated as Private, Won Him Place Close to Relative.

Boston.—Lieut. Everett Pope, one of Harvard's most famous carmen, is convalescent in a French hospital after one of the most remarkable recoveries recorded in these days when army surgeons and nurses are working miracles every day. Lieutenant Pope was severely wounded during the fighting around Chateau-Thierry and for days his life was despaired of. Then it was found that the hospital in which he was being treated was in the same town where his mother was employed in an officers' rest station. She was summoned, and from the moment his lips whispered the word "mother" and his eyes beheld his relative, Lieut. Lieut. Pope's recovery was assured.

Lieutenant Pope was one of the graduates of the first class at Plattsburgh, N. Y., and early was on French soil taking final training with the American troops. When the memorable offensive at Chateau-Thierry was started, Pope went forward with a regiment of infantry. Fighting like a wild man for hours, he was finally knocked out by machine gun fire. His shoulders were shattered. In the terrific fight he had lost his belt, coat, and other insignia of rank and was carried along back with the privates.

Took His Chances as a Private. Back Pope went, through the first dressing station, to the field hospital in one hand a sharp, narrow-bladed knife used to sever the veins in the throat by making a small cut inside the mouth on the right side of the throat at the base of the skull. After making this cut and bleeding begins, the knife is thrust up through the groove in the roof of the mouth and into the brain at the back part of the skull. On piercing the brain the bird gives a peculiar squawk, the feathers are loosened by a quivering of the muscles, and death is instantaneous.

In killing and dressing turkeys on the farm they should first be deprived of feed for 24 hours, but given plenty of fresh, clean water in order to clean the crop and intestines of all feed.

When ready to kill, the bird should be hung up by the feet; holding the bird in one hand a sharp, narrow-bladed

knife is used to sever the veins in the throat by making a small cut inside

the mouth on the right side of the throat at the base of the skull. After making this cut and bleeding begins,

the knife is thrust up through the

groove in the roof of the mouth and

into the brain at the back part of

the skull. On piercing the brain the

bird gives a peculiar squawk, the

feathers are loosened by a quivering

of the muscles, and death is instantane-

ous.

They found their objections on sound

basic principles. They insist that

activities are hampered by long skirts;

that deep decolletage in the daytime

does not look businesslike, and that

short sleeves are an absurd fashion

at a time when one must pay three

dollars for a two-button glove, and

far more for one that wrinkles to the

elbow.

Why are these things done? Is the

question of the majority of women?

The sooths answer is that they are

done for the same reason that one

substitutes an entree for heavy meat

once in a while in the menu. Woman's

taste in dress, as their taste in food,

becomes dulled and satisfied by a con-

stant repetition of severe and whole-

some diet. A bit of foolishness now

and then, such as an entree or a short

elbow sleeve, a souffle or a deep decol-

letage in a luncheon gown gives a flip

to the jaded appetite.

Argument Arent Colors.

Discussion does not stop at the de-

tails of the silhouette or at the in-

coming and outgoing of certain selected

fashions; it shuttles to and fro

through the web of women about the

selection of colors for the autumn and

winter.

Philosophy, psychology, history of

wars and peoples at war enter into

these arguments. All discussion of

this epoch is based on higher and more

complex reasons than personal likes

and dislikes, and the rejection or ac-

ceptance of certain fashions in woman's apparel gets into this conversa-

tional environment as quickly as any

other patriotic movement.

It is the psychological quality in hu-

man nature that is back of all this

argument about accepting colors.

Masses of women think that black, and

blue, and brown should be worn until

peace is declared, with ourselves

among the victors. Others insist that

this is the very time to brighten the

morning atmosphere by adorning our

selvedges with sealskin.

It is a sleeveless vest of sealskin,

worn with a blue serge frock. There

is a plaited skirt with embroidered

panels at the sides which hang be-

low the hem of the skirt.

This is a sleeveless vest of sealskin,

worn with a blue serge frock. There

is a plaited skirt with embroidered

panels at the sides which hang be-

low the hem of the skirt.

These are men who are unable to

perceive the fact that they are pleased

with themselves.

Wearing Colors Keeps Up Morale

New York.—It is the hour to talk world. There you have in a nutshell the reason for this debatable question. The shops will give us red, blue, green, yellow, plaid, stripes, Chinese brocades, Bayadere bands and all the glory of Byzantium and the Aztecs. Wear them if you will.

Features of New American Fashions.

There is no disposition to conserve colors on the part of designers in America, who have gotten their work ahead of the exhibition of new French clothes which will come about in the next three weeks. They do try to conserve wool. In doing so they follow the French and English plan of giving frocks a wintry look by adding peltry, but they

found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that woman's taste is hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that woman's taste is hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that woman's taste is hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that woman's taste is hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that woman's taste is hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that woman's taste is hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that woman's taste is hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that woman's taste is hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that woman's taste is hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that woman's taste is hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

They found their objections on sound basic principles. They insist that woman's taste is hampered by long skirts; that deep decolletage in the daytime does not look businesslike, and that short sleeves are an absurd fashion at a time when one must pay three dollars for a two-button glove, and far more for one that wrinkles to the elbow.

MAKE A LOUD NOISE

when you buy

FOURTH LIBERTY BONDS

TAKE THE BIG ONES

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES

Compound Lard, per pound	27c
Pancake Old or New American Cheese, per pound	32c
Lumberger Cheese, per pound	30c
Cabinet Baking Powder, per pound	20c
Cabinet Baking Powder, 5 pounds	90c
Royal Baking Powder, per pound	16c
Snow Boy Washing Powder, large size	19c
White Boux Naphtha Soap, 10 bars, Saturday	57c
Matched full count, large bars guaranteed, all you want per box	10c
Locustine Jumbo 25¢ Large tube 20c, small tubes	20c
Dove Tail Paste 25¢ Large tube Royal per package	20c
White Bohemia French Milled Soap	25c
Summer Sausage Frank's Fancy per pound	25c
French Prince Van Camp's or Aromatic Westest Milk per quart	25c
Standard Tobacco 16 pounds 22c, full pound	14c
20 Mule Team Soap Chips, large package	36c
Send the wonderful Nut Butter per pound	36c
French Prince Van Camp's or Aromatic Westest Milk per quart	25c
SPECIAL for the kids Cracker Jack or Chimes, Saturday	5c

Home made Peanut Butter, its delicious and more nourishing than butter, meat or eggs, for sale at Peoples Cash & Carry, Grand Rapids Tea & Coffee Co. and Stewart & Edwards Meat Market per pound 28c.

Let us have a part of your patronage and hold down prices

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

T. P. PEERENBOOM.

Extra Cost
for Quality?
No, Sir!



You'll likely find it costs you even less to chew Gravely. It goes further. You only need a small chew of this class of tobacco, and it holds its good, satisfying taste a long, long time.

It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.

PEYTON BRAND

Real Gravely Chewing Plug 10¢ a pouch—and worth it

P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO., DANVILLE, VA.



Caloric Quality is Your Protection

Over 50,000 homes in the United States heartily endorse Caloric Pipeless Furnaces. They have fully proof that it correctly applies Mr. Caloric's original patent, that it saves 35% of the fuel and that its original guarantee of comfort and economy is always made good by its performance.

Caloric success is due to its principles of construction. The Caloric is a pipeless furnace, not an original. It is not a pipe furnace with a coating, nor is it a masonry furnace. It meets a new demand. The best efforts of scientifically trained engineers have created this new type furnace, which has been refined and improved until it is the best in the world. Try to get your satisfaction not found in imitations, because they are fully protected by patent. There is no such difference in pipeless furnaces as in horses. You can buy quality or you can get cheapness, which costs more in the long run.

Let Us Show You

the Caloric and explain its exclusive features. Then you will never be satisfied with any other, and will know that it represents the most money economy. Clean, dry, prompt, well made and fully guaranteed.

The Caloric can be installed quickly in old and new houses. It burns coal, coke or gas. Clean, dry, prompt, well made and fully guaranteed.

Come in and get the free book "Progress," which tells all the facts about the Caloric and finds the question and lets you know how easily the furnace can be put into your home.

PILTZ HARDWARE STORE
Rudolph, Wisconsin

SEA RANGER, Chippewa, Wis.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SOLDIER BOYS

FROM ALBERT SWETZ

August 17, 1918
American Ex. Forces
My Dear Parents:
Just a few lines to let you know that I am well and still among the survivors. In the trenches we don't expect to go to the front again. We are in the reserve trenches now but in a few days will go up to the front line. After we are there for a few days and get a few derricks then we will come back again.

We had some fine weather here for quite awhile. The trenches are nice and dry. When we were in the first time they were awful muddy. The Sammies are doing well as the trenching routine is so fast that it is hard to get to work them just as soon as we close them up. One of the villages the farmers start moving in. The grain is almost ripe and the farmers are anxious to get it out. Mostly all of them are women and old men. The younger men are all in the army. The French women are great workers for they work as hard as a man. The last I have been there was a woman going out to gather grain. She was driving her horse and when she was in a village where there was a lot of traffic going on but that didn't bother her any. She was riding on one of the horses' backs and at the same time was eating her breakfast. She was too busy to eat it at home so she took it along to the fields with her.

They don't find their homes the same as they left them for they are in awful condition. I have seen them and when the soldiers are sent up and when when the French send their big shells. They don't care what they hit, so long as it hits something. He even bombs hospitals and such buildings.

We'll tell you all about this later and hoping to hear from you again.

I am your son,

Albert Swetz.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

Sept. 16, 1918

Dear Folks:

Just a line to let you know I am all O. K. I have received four telegrams from home and one from Park so you see I feel pretty good.

I am a little on the Fritz today but got my old sure throat again but a bit in the first time since I left England and I feel right. I hope you all feel well and I'll stay so.

I had a couple of pictures taken with other fellows and I am sending one home. They are rotten but better than nothing.

I was up for a ride Friday the 13th and was in the air for two hours and twenty minutes. It was my first ride and sure was a dandy for sure. We flew over to the coast and over half of England. There is not much of the song that you think there is but it never bothered me a bit and I was as much to home as I would be in the old Ford. Now don't worry about me going up, I go up with a pilot not a cader, and in one of our own machines and you may be sure the ship is O. K. before we start. I wish I could describe the ride but I wish you all were present to float along with me.

Send me some papers if you can. I sure was glad to hear from Punk he was happy but very short in his letter to me. Well all write soon and tell me all the news.

Love to all, Doug.

Chas. D. McFetridge, 23rd Aero, 20th, 20 Male Train Soap Chips, large package

20 Male

MAKE A LOUD NOISE

when you buy

FOURTH LIBERTY BONDS

TAKE THE BIG ONES

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

ORIGINATORS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES

Compound Lard, per pound	27c
Fancy Old or New American Cheese, per pound	32c
Lumberjack Cheese, per pound	30c
Catmen Baking Powder, per pound	20c
General Baking Powder, 5 pounds	90c
General Baking Powder, per pound	46c
Show Boy Washing Powder, large size	19c
White Baras Naptha Soap, 10 bars, Saturday	57c
Matthew full count, large box guaranteed, all you want per box	55c
Colgate's Tooth Paste, large tube 20c, small tubes	14c
Drammer's Dates, 22c package, boyce per package	20c
Fancy Hologram Pudding, per pound	20c
Stevia Sweetening Crystals, fancy per pound	25c
Danish Prince Van Camps or Arrowsmith Milk per can	12c
Standard Tobacco, 1/2 pound 22c, full pound	44c
20 Mule Team Soap Chips, large package	36c
Treco the wonderful Nut Butter per pound	36c
SPECIAL for the kids Cracker Jack or Chums, Saturday	10c

Home made Peanut Butter, its delicious and more nourishing than butter, meat or eggs, for sale at Peoples Cash and Carry, Grand Rapids Tea & Coffee Co., and Stewart & Edwards Meat Market per pound 28c.

Let us have a part of your patronage and hold down prices.

PEOPLES CASH & CARRY STORE

T. P. PEERENBOOM.



holds its good, satisfying taste a long, long time.

It goes further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.

PEYTON BRAND Real Gravely Chewing Plug 10¢ a pouch—and worth it!

GRAVELY TOBACCO COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS



The heart of your home life is in the heating. Make sure of that comfort and happiness follows.

Perfect heating guaranteed at a cost of 35 per cent less fuel than by stoves. Save fuel—it is needful. Get comfort—you are entitled to it.

Caloric Quality is Your Protection

Over 50,000 houses in the United States heartily endorse Caloric quality. Their owners know the merits of the Original Patented Pipeless Furnace. They have daily proof that it correctly applies Nature's own law of circulated heat, that it saves 35% of the fuel now used, and that it is a source of comfort and economy that cannot be equalled.

Caloric success is due to its principles of construction. The Caloric is especially designed for pipeless heating, the original. With care, however, it is a masterpiece adapted to meet a new demand. The best efforts of scientifically trained engineers resulted years ago in this new type furnace, which has been a source of great satisfaction to many. The principles necessary to protect your satisfaction not found in imitations, because they are fully protected by patent. There is no much difference in pipeless furnaces as to how well you can get quality or you can get cheapness, which costs more in the long run.

Let Us Show You

the Caloric and explain its unique features. Then you will never be satisfied with any other, and you will be present at the presentation of the motto: "You will not make the mistake of poor investment when you understand why the Caloric is so superior, why it stands alone in this field and why imitations cannot produce its satisfaction to users."

The Caloric can be installed quickly in old and new houses. It burns coal, coke, wood or gas. Clean, fire-proof, well made and fully guaranteed.

Come in and get the free book "Progress," which tells all the facts about pipeless heating. Study the question and let us show you how easily the furnace can be put into your house.

PILTZ HARDWARE STORE

Rudolph, Wisconsin

54 RANZCOO, CHICAGO, ILL

INTERESTING NEWS FROM SOLDIER BOYS

FROM ALBERT SWETZ

August 17, 1918
American Ex. Forces
My Dear Parents:
Just a few lines to let you know that I am well and still among the living. I am still in the trenches but expect to go in a few days. We are in the reserve trenches now but in a few days will go up to the front line. We are there for a few days and get a few Jerrys then we will come back again.

We had some fine weather here for quite awhile. The trenches are nice and dry. When we were in the first time they were awful muddy. The Sammies are doing well as Jerry is not far from us. It is hard to catch up with them; just as soon as we chase them out of the villages the farmers start moving in. The grain is almost ripe and the farmers are anxious to get it cut. Mostly all of them are women and old men. The youngest men are in the army. The French women are great workers for they work as hard as a man. The best I have seen was a woman going out to cut some grain. She was driving three big horses. I saw her in a village where there was a lot of traffic going on but that did not bother her any. She was riding one of the horses, dasch and at the same time was eating her breakfast. She was too busy to eat it at home so she took it along to the fields with her.

They don't find their homes the same as they left them; for they are in awful condition. I have seen fine homes and churches all smashed up and ruined when the Jerrys set their bibles on fire. He does not care what he hits, so long as he hits something. He even bombs hospitals and such buildings.

Well this will be for this time and hoping to hear from you in early days. Close with love to all. I am your son.

Albert Swetz.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

Sept. 16, 1918
Dear Folks:

Just a line to let you know I am all O. K. I have received four letters from home and one from Park so I feel pretty good.

I am a little on the Fritz today have got my old sore throat again but as it is the first time since I left, I can stand it all right. I hope you are all well and will stay so. I had couple of pictures taken with two other fellas and I am sending one home. They are rotten but better than nothing.

I was up for a ride Friday, the 13th and was in the air for five hours and twenty minutes. It was my first ride and sure was a dandy I am sure. We flew over to the coast and over to the Isle of Wight. There is not one-tenth of the sensation you think there is. I know it never bothered me a bit and I was as much to home as I would be in the old Ford. Now don't worry about me going up. I go up with a pilot, not cadet, and in one of our machines and you can be sure the pilot is a hero when we start. I wish I could describe the ride but I can not. It sure is great to do it along at 5,000 feet in the air and at a speed of 90 or 100 miles an hour.

Send me some papers if you can. I sure was glad to hear from Punk he was very short in his letter to me. Well all write soon and tell me all the news.

Love to all. Doug.

Chas. D. McClynn, 23rd Aero Sqdn, 25 Eaton Place, London, S. V. England.

ABOUT MAJOR MAHONEY

Belmont, 7 Brownlow Road, Enfield, London Middle, England

Sept. 11th, 1918
My Dear Mrs. Mahoney:

By request of the Major (your husband) I am writing to you we are about ready to start for the above date. After a safe but eventful voyage. This is the first time in my life I have been so closely associated with our American friends and I should be sorry if it were the last. Your husband did his utmost to make our trip a safe but eventful voyage.

This is the first time in my life I have been so closely associated with our American friends and I should be sorry if it were the last. Your husband did his utmost to make our trip a safe but eventful voyage.

He told us of the 347 Infantry boys being so good to the French orphans and that he was the foster father to the children. We had a poor widow whose husband was murdered last April on board going back to her home. The Major kindly offered \$40.00 to help her out again we had two little children traveling alone from Winnipeg, Manitoba. There sprung up an affection between myself and those children so the major having command of the boat, left them to my care. They too received \$50.00 through the Mayor and other officials. Not a soul will be forgotten by those children nor myself. I am going to tell the women munition workers of the goodness of those troops headed by the mayor when I return to my work again, where we work like men in the sun and hot steel. I am not the only one dear husband landed after a rough voyage in the very best of health and a memory of his kindness stamped in the hearts of the civilians he had charge of. Let my sincerest wish be that he will return in as good health as he left you. Although you shall have the sick leave and pay for the time off, so that he made it his duty to make our trip a happy one and everything went along day after day signed O. K. Good bye once again I believe the children he so kindly helped will be writing to you almost by the same mail.

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Florence Davis.

Scandinavian Moravian Church

Saturday morning the funeral of Elmer Jepson will be held in the Rudolph church, prior to this a brief service will be held at the house of mourning.

Sunday Oct. 13th, there will be a Sunday school in the Grand Rapids church at 9:30, followed by English preaching service at 10:30. Evening service will be held at 8 o'clock.

Preaching service in the Rudolph church.

The Rudolph ladies aid society will meet Wednesday the 16th and will discuss the matter of holding a church supper.

MARKET REPORT

Potatoes white stock, cwt. \$1.25

Potatoes, straw beauties, cwt. \$1.75

Roasters 14c

Geese 14c

Eggs 40c

Hides 10-12c

Pork dressed 22c

Veal 15c

Hog Liver 10c

Leaf Lard 29 1/2c

Salt Pork 23c

Rump Corned Beef 20c

Fat Bacon by the slab 28c

Very good Bacon by the slab 40c

No. 1 Reg. Hams 35c

No. 1 Picnic Hams 24c

Oleomargarine 29c

Very Best Lard 32c

Very Best Lard 5 lbs. for \$1.55

Comp. Lard 27c

Comp. Lard 5 lbs. for \$1.35

Cotsourot per pound 27c

5 pounds for \$1.35

Sausage

Fresh Liver Sausage 29c

Bologna Sausage 20c

Frankfords 22c

Pressed Ham 28c

Mince Ham 25c

School Order and Town Order books for sale at this office.

LOCAL ITEMS

Bessey Stock Co. all next week

at Daly's.

Frank Carey is confined to his home with illness.

J. L. Reinhart is confined to his home with sickness.

Mrs. A. J. Cowell is visiting in Milwaukee and Chicago.

A. J. Amundson of City Point was a business visitor in the city on Tuesday.

Mrs. Henry Fadowitz and piece, Miss Margaret Hulme departed Saturday for Chicago to reside.

Miss Deuthal Miller departed on Tuesday for Chicago to visit her sister, Mrs. Norman Woltz.

Mrs. Imogene Morrison is in Grand Rapids, Mich., this week attending the wedding of a relative.

G. K. Kaudy, who has been Webster during the past few weeks, returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. C. J. Crockett and Miss Agnes were in Marinette on Wednesday to attend the funeral of John Coats.

Mrs. C. D. Sears returned on Tuesday evening from a visit at Rockford, Ill., Milwauke, Beloit and Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. Gottschalk and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Louk of Three Lakes returned on Saturday from an auto trip to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Chandler of Bottineau, Mont., are visiting with Mrs. Chandler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Dorney.

Charles Dougherty, who is located at Butte, Montana, has been visiting friends and relatives in this city during the past few days.

Well this will be for this time and hoping to hear from you in early days. Close with love to all. I am your son.

Albert Swetz.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

Sept. 16, 1918

Dear Folks:

Just a line to let you know I am all O. K. I have received four letters from home and one from Park so I feel pretty good.

I am a little on the Fritz today have got my old sore throat again but as it is the first time since I left, I can stand it all right. I hope you are all well and will stay so. I had couple of pictures taken with two other fellas and I am sending one home.

Send me some papers if you can. I sure was glad to hear from Punk he was very short in his letter to me. Well all write soon and tell me all the news.

Love to all. Doug.

Chas. D. McClynn, 23rd Aero Sqdn, 25 Eaton Place, London, S. V. England.

ABOUT MAJOR MAHONEY

Cor, 2nd and Vine Sts

Opposite Wood Co. Natl. Bank

SPECIAL SALE FOR

Saturday, Monday and Tuesday

Beef

Choice Tender Pot Roast Beef 18c